**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JUNE 20, 2025**

**NEW/RENEWAL ISSUE** **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

*In the opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel to the School District, under certain covenants described herein and the accuracy and completeness of certain representations, certifications of fact and statements of reasonable expectations made by the School District, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on the Notes is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code, however, the interest on the Notes that is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations is not excluded from the corporate alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). See "Tax Matters" herein regarding certain other tax considerations.*

*The Notes will be designated as or deemed designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.*

# $1,287,917

# MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

## ALBANY AND SCHOHARIE COUNTIES, NEW YORK

### GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

### $1,287,917 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

**(the "Notes")**

**Dated: July 10, 2025** **Due: July 10, 2026**

The Notes will constitute general obligations of the Middleburgh Central School District, Albany and Schoharie Counties, New York (the "District"), will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and will be payable from ad valorem taxes, which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the School District, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. The Notes will be issued without the option of prior redemption.

At the option of the purchaser, the Notes will be issued as registered notes payable to the purchaser or registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of DTC which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. If the Notes are registered in the name of purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at maturity and the District will act as paying agent. In such case, a single note certificate will be issued for the Notes.

Alternatively, if the Notes are issued in book-entry-only form, Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes and payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name". Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct or Indirect Participants, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Barclay Damon LLP, Bond Counsel, Albany, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser on or about July 10, 2025.

**ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted on Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com, on June 25, 2025 by no later than 10:45 A.M. ET. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No phone bids will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale for the Notes.**

June ___, 2025

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER(S), AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THE DISTRICT WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS AS DEFINED IN THE RULE. SEE "APPENDIX C – MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES" HEREIN.

# MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

## SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

### 2024-2025 BOARD OF EDUCATION

<u>DEBRA A. BECHTOLD</u>
President

<u>PAMELA STANDHART</u>
Vice President

BECKY BINDER
VICKI HOERZ
BONNIE SNYDER

*  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *

<u>MARK PLACE</u>
Superintendent of Schools

<u>ROBYN BHEND</u>
School Business Administrator

<u>KIM LAWYER</u>
District Clerk

<u>GIRVIN & FERLAZZO, PC</u>
School District Attorney

<u>FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.</u>
Municipal Advisor

<u>BARCLAY DAMON LLP</u>
Bond Counsel

No person has been authorized by Middleburgh Central School District to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Middleburgh Central School District.

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**PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF**

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Syracuse, New York 13202
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http://www.fiscaladvisors.com

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT**

**of the**

# MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
# ALBANY AND SCHOHARIE COUNTIES, NEW YORK

**Relating To**

## $1,287,917 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the Middleburgh Central School District, Albany and Schoharie Counties, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $1,287,917 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025 (the "Notes").

The factors affecting the District's financial condition and the Notes are described throughout this Official Statement. Inasmuch as many of these factors, including economic and demographic factors, are complex and may influence the District tax base, revenues, and expenditures, this Official Statement should be read in its entirety, and no one factor should be considered more or less important than any other by reason of its relative position in this Official Statement.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State and acts and proceedings of the District contained herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof, and all references to the Notes and the proceedings of the District relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms of the Notes and such proceedings.

### NATURE OF OBLIGATION

The Notes when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the School District and the holder thereof.

Holders of any series of notes or bonds of the School District may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

The Notes will be general obligations of the School District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the School District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the School District has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the School District subject to such taxation by the School District, without limitation as to rate or amount.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

Under the Constitution of the State, the School District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the School District's power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

> "A pledge of the city's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean… So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted… While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term "faith and credit" in its context is "not qualified in any way". Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, "with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations." According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution "requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness."

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

## THE NOTES

### Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the District, and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2: Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes are dated July 10, 2025 and mature, without option of prior redemption, on July 10, 2026. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued at the option of the purchaser in either (i) registered form registered in the name of the purchaser, with a single note certificate issued for the Notes, and the School District will act as paying agent; or (ii) as book-entry-only notes, and, if so issued, registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

**No Optional Redemption**

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

**Purpose of Issue**

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among other things, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and various bond resolutions adopted by the Board of Education authorizing the issuance of bonds to finance the acquisition of school buses.

The Notes are being issued, along with $395,408 available funds of the District, to partially redeem and renew the $1,199,325 bond anticipation notes maturing July 11, 2025 and provide $484,000 new money for the acquisition of school buses.

## BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes, if so requested. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at **www.dtcc.com** **and** **www.dtc.org**.

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, note certificates will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE DISTRICT CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE DISTRICT WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE DISTRICT MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

**Certificated Notes**

If the book-entry form is initially chosen by the purchaser of the Notes, DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the District and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the District may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is utilized by a purchaser of the Notes upon issuance and later discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $7,917. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable, at the option of the District, at the District or at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company, located and authorized to do business in the State to be named as fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

## THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

### General Information

The School District was centralized in 1931. It is located in the Towns of Berne and Rensselaerville in Albany County and the Towns of Blenheim, Broome, Cobleskill, Conesville, Fulton, Middleburgh, Schoharie, Summit and Wright in Schoharie County. It comprises 180 square miles in both Counties.

The School District is approximately 35 miles south of Schenectady and 45 miles southwest of Albany. New York State Routes 30 and 145 pass through the School District.

The School District is rural in character. Telephone service is provided by Capital Region BOCES and electricity is provided by National Grid.

Police protection is provided by Schoharie County and fire protection is provided by the Village of Middleburgh.

A Valley Market Supermarket opened in early 2018 in the Village of Middleburgh, the only grocery store in the area. Valley Market currently has a PILOT agreement so, while the property is not on the tax rolls, the District receives payments in lieu of taxes. Phase II of the project includes the construction of 64 apartment units in the Village of Middleburgh. Construction of these units began in Fall 2022. The apartment units are still in the construction process. The owner of the project has entered into a PILOT agreement so, while the property is not on the tax rolls, the District receives payments in lieu of taxes.

Source: District officials.

### Population

The current estimated population of the District is 5,433. (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

### Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are not available for the District as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available, which includes the District, are the Towns and the Counties listed below. The figures set below with respect to such Towns and Counties are included for information only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in the Official Statement that the Towns or the Counties are necessarily representative of the District, or vice versa.

| | Per Capita Income | | | Median Family Income | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-2010 | 2016-2020 | 2019-2023 | 2006-2010 | 2016-2020 | 2019-2023 |
| Towns of: | | | | | | |
| Berne | $ 28,780 | $ 36,542 | $ 44,219 | $ 71,680 | $ 79,423 | $101,225 |
| Rensselaerville | 27,708 | 43,318 | 52,270 | 69,177 | 110,859 | 119,375 |
| Blenheim | 20,865 | 24,944 | 40,098 | 53,393 | 54,583 | 77,500 |
| Broome | 29,244 | 32,962 | 39,136 | 55,357 | 73,333 | 75,515 |
| Cobleskill | 22,269 | 29,808 | 35,007 | 71,000 | 69,020 | 100,763 |
| Conesville | 27,031 | 31,681 | 40,455 | 60,000 | 70,417 | 75,417 |
| Fulton | 20,881 | 32,027 | 37,476 | 54,268 | 62,222 | 75,625 |
| Middleburgh | 25,353 | 40,689 | 40,395 | 64,458 | 64,739 | 74,543 |
| Schoharie | 30,258 | 27,552 | 37,266 | 69,107 | 72,557 | 83,438 |
| Summit | 24,643 | 31,978 | 33,749 | 52,500 | 74,840 | 88,847 |
| Wright | 28,375 | 34,698 | 45,000 | 72,969 | 81,319 | 103,182 |
| County of: | | | | | | |
| Schoharie | 25,105 | 32,352 | 38,100 | 61,828 | 71,211 | 87,727 |
| Albany | 30,863 | 38,592 | 46,231 | 76,159 | 95,923 | 115,490 |
| State of | | | | | | |
| New York | 30,948 | 40,898 | 49,520 | 67,405 | 87,270 | 105,060 |

Note: 2020-2024 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: 2006-2010, 2016-2020 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey data.

**Larger Employers**

| Name | Type | Number Employed |
|---|---|---|
| Middleburgh Central School District | School District | 155 |
| Middleburgh Telephone Company | Utility | 35 |
| Valley Market | Grocery Store | 30 |
| Carver Sand and Gravel | Construction Materials | 25 |
| Shaul Farms | Farm | 25 |

Source: District officials.

**Unemployment Rate Statistics**

Unemployment statistics are not available for the School District as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available (which includes the School District) are the Counties of Albany and Schoharie. The information set forth below with respect to the Counties is included for informational purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that the Counties are necessarily representative of the School District, or vice versa.

**Annual Average**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany County | 3.7% | 3.5% | 6.9% | 4.4% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| Schoharie County | 4.8% | 4.5% | 6.8% | 4.5% | 3.6% | 4.2% | 4.1% |
| New York State | 4.1% | 3.8% | 9.9% | 6.9% | 4.3% | 4.1% | 4.3% |

**2025 Monthly Figures**

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany County | 3.6% | 3.8% | 3.4% | 2.7% | N/A | N/A |
| Schoharie County | 5.0% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 3.2% | N/A | N/A |
| New York State | 4.6% | 4.3% | 4.1% | 3.6% | N/A | N/A |

Note: Unemployment rates for May and June 2025 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

**Form of School Government**

The Board of Education which is the policy-making body of the School District consists of five members. Each Board member must be a qualified voter of the School District and no Board member may hold certain other School District offices or positions while serving on the Board of Education. The President and the Vice President are selected by the Board members.

**Budgetary Procedures**

Pursuant to the Education Law, the Board of Education annually prepares a detailed statement of estimated sums necessary for the various expenditures of the District for the ensuing fiscal year (tentative budget) and distributes that statement not less than fourteen days prior to the date on which the District's annual meeting is conducted, at which time such tentative budget is voted upon. Notice of the annual meeting is published as required by statute with a first publication not less than forty-five days prior to the day of such meeting. If the qualified voters at the annual meeting approve the tentative budget, the Board of Education, by resolution, adopts it as the budget of the District for the ensuing fiscal year.

Pursuant to Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 ("Chapter 97"), beginning with the 2012 – 2013 fiscal year, if the proposed budget requires a tax levy increase that does not exceed the lesser of 2% or the rate of inflation (the "Tax Cap") plus exclusions, then a majority vote is required for approval. If the proposed budget requires a tax levy that exceeds the Tax Cap, the budget proposition must include special language and a 60% vote is required for approval. Any separate proposition that would cause the District to exceed the Tax Cap also must receive at least 60% voter approval.

If the proposed budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education may resubmit the original budget or a revised budget to the voters on the 3rd Tuesday in June, or adopt a contingency budget (which would provide for ordinary contingent expenses, including debt service) that levies a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy).

If the resubmitted and/or revised budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education must adopt a budget that requires a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy). For a complete discussion of Chapter 97, see "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

*Recent Budget Vote Results*

The budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 21, 2024 by a vote of 528 to 111. The District's adopted budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a total tax levy increase of 1.50%, which is below the District tax levy limit of 2.01%.

The budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 20, 2025 by a vote of 267 to 128. The District's adopted budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year remains within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a total tax levy increase of 1.50%, which is below the District tax levy limit of 2.29%.

**Investment Policy**

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the School District is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits or certificates of deposits in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality or district corporation, other than the School District; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments by the School District pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and, (8) in the case of School District moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the School District. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America, and (4) In repurchase agreements involving the purchase and resale of obligations of the United States of America or obligations of agencies of the federal government, if principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America and the securities are registered in the name of the School District and held by a custodial bank in accordance with the policies established by the New York State Comptroller.

**State Aid**

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, approximately 53.75% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner in any year municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the District. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which could eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the District, requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures (See also "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS").

There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for building aid and other State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid, including building aid appropriated and apportioned to the School District, can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefor. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget or their elimination therefrom.

There can be no assurance that the State's financial position will not change materially and adversely from current projections. If this were to occur, the State would be required to take additional gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations; delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. Reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. With the exception of the State's fiscal year 2025-26 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on May 9, 2025, thirty-eight (28) days after the April 1 deadline, the State's fiscal year 2024-25 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on April 22, 2024, twenty-one (21) days after the April 1 deadline) and the State's fiscal year 2023-24 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on May 2, 2023, thirty-one (31) days after the April 1 deadline), the State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a mid-year reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid.

*Federal aid received by the State*

The State receives a substantial amount of Federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as Federal funding to respond to, and recover from, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this Federal aid may be subject to change under the Federal administration and Congress. Current Federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy, the general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances.

Reductions in Federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the new administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the Federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to Federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

President Trump signed an executive order that directs the Secretary of Education to take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the U.S. Department of Education. The executive order aims to minimize the federal role in education but stops short of completely closing the Department as this would require 60 votes in the U.S. Senate. President Trump also indicated his preference that critical functions, like distributing Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding, would be the responsibility of other federal agencies. The impact that the executive order will have on the State and school districts in the State is unknown at this time.

*Building Aid*

A portion of the District's State aid consists of building aid which is related to outstanding indebtedness for capital project purposes. In order to receive building aid, the District must have building plans and specifications approved by the Facilities Planning Unit of the State Education Department. A maximum construction and incidental cost allowance is computed for each building project that takes into account a pupil construction cost allowance and assigned pupil capacity. For each project financed with debt obligations, a bond percentage is computed. The bond percentage is derived from the ratio of total approved cost allowances to the total principal borrowed. Approved cost allowances are estimated until a project final cost report is completed.

Building Aid is paid over fifteen years for reconstruction work, twenty years for building additions, or thirty years for new building construction. Building Aid for a specific building project is eligible to begin eighteen months after State Commissioner of Education approval date, for that project, and is paid over the previously described timeframe, assuming all necessary building aid forms are filed with the State in a timely manner. The building aid received is equal to the assumed debt service for that project, which factors in the bond percent, times the building aid ratio that is assigned to the District, and amortized over the predefined timeframe. The building aid ratio is calculated based on a formula that involves the full valuation per pupil in the District compared to a State-wide average.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2025-2026 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 79.8% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present.

The State building aid ratio is calculated each year based upon a formula which reflects Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance (RWADA) and the full value per pupil compared with the State average. Consequently, the estimated aid will vary over the life of each issue. State building aid is further dependent upon the continued apportionment of funds by the State Legislature.

State aid history

*School district fiscal year (2021-2022)*: The State's 2021-22 Budget included $29.5 billion in state aid to school districts, and significantly increased funding for schools and local governments, including a $1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and a three-year phase-in of the full restoration to school districts of Foundation Aid that was initially promised in 2007. Additionally, the budget included the use of $13 billion of federal funds for emergency relief, along with the Governor's Emergency Education Relief, which included, in part, the allocation of $629 million to school districts as targeted grants in an effort to address learning loss as a result of the loss of enrichment and after-school activities. In addition, $105 million of federal funds were allocated to expand full-day kindergarten programs. Under the budget, school districts were reimbursed for the cost of delivering school meals and instructional materials in connection with COVID-19-related school closures in spring 2020, along with the costs of keeping transportation employees and contractors on stand-by during the short-term school closures prior to the announcement of the closure of schools for the remainder of the 2019-20 year. Under the budget, local governments also received full restoration of proposed cuts to Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) funding, and full restoration of $10.3 million in proposed Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) aid cuts, where applicable.

*School district fiscal year (2022-2023)*: The State's 2022-23 Budget provided $31.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year. This represented an increase of $2.1 billion or 7.2 percent compared to the 2021-22 school year, and included a $1.5 billion or 7.7 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2022-23 Budget also programed $14 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, is designed to assist schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2022-23 Budget allocated $100 million over two years for a new State matching fund for school districts with the highest needs to support efforts to address student well-being and learning loss. In addition, the State's 2022-23 Budget increased federal funds by $125 million to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2022-23 school year.

*School district fiscal year (2023-2024):* The State's 2023-24 Budget included $34.5 billion for school aid, an increase of $3.1 billion or 10%. The States 2023-24 Budget also provided a $2.6 billion increase in Foundation Aid, fully funding the program for the first time in history. The State's 2023-24 Budget provided $134 million to increase access to free school meals. An additional $20 million in grant funding established new Early College High School and Pathways in Technology Early College High School Programs. An investment of $10 million over two years in competitive funding for school districts, boards of cooperative educational services, and community colleges was made to promote job readiness. An additional $150 million was used to expand high-quality full-day prekindergarten, resulting in universal prekindergarten to be phased into 95% of the State.

*School district fiscal year (2024-2025):* The State's 2024-25 Budget provided $35.9 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2024-25 school year. This represented an increase of $1.3 billion compared to the 2023-24 school year and included a $934 million or 3.89 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2024-25 Budget maintained the "save harmless" provision, which ensured a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2024-25 Budget also authorized a comprehensive study by the Rockefeller Institute and the State Department of Education to develop a modernized school funding formula.

*School district fiscal year (2025-2026)*: The State's 2025-26 Budget includes approximately $37.6 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2025-2026 school year, an estimated year-to-year funding increase of $1.7 billion. The State's 2025-26 Budget provides an estimated $26.3 billion in Foundation Aid, a year over year increase of $1.42 billion and includes a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts. The State's 2025-26 Budget also makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula to more accurately reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

Provisions in the State's 2025-26 Budget grant the State Budget Director the authority to withhold all or some of the amounts appropriated therein, including amounts that are to be paid on specific dates prescribed in law or regulation (such as State Aid) if, on a cash basis of accounting, a "general fund imbalance" has or is expected to occur in fiscal year 2025-26. Specifically, the State's 2025-26 Budget provides that a "general fund imbalance" has occurred, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if any State fiscal year 2025-26 quarterly financial plan update required by Subdivision 4 of Section 23 of the New York State Finance Law reflects, or if at any point during the final quarter of State fiscal year 2025-26 the State Budget Director projects, that estimated general fund receipts and/or estimated general fund disbursements have or will vary from the estimates included in the State's 2025-26 Budget financial plan required by sections 22 and 23 of the New York State Finance Law results in a cumulative budget imbalance of $2 billion or more. Any significant reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

*State Aid Litigation*

In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. New York mandating that the system of apportionment of State aid to school districts within the State be restructured by the Governor and the State Legislature. On June 25, 2002, the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court reversed that decision. On June 26, 2003, the State Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State, reversed the Appellate Division, holding that the State must, by July 30, 2004, ascertain the actual cost of providing a sound basic education, enact reforms to the system of school funding and ensure a system of accountability for such reforms. The Court of Appeals further modified the decision of the Appellate Division by deciding against a Statewide remedy and instead limited its ruling solely to the New York City school system.

After further litigation, on appeal in 2006, the Court of Appeals held that $1.93 billion of additional funds for the New York City schools – as initially proposed by the Governor and presented to the Legislature as an amount sufficient to provide a sound basic education – was reasonably determined. State legislative reforms in the wake of The Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision included increased accountability for expenditure of State funds and collapsing over 30 categories of school aid for school districts in the State into one classroom operating formula referred to as foundation aid. The stated purpose of foundation aid is to prioritize funding distribution based upon student need. As a result of the Court of Appeals ruling schools were to receive $5.5 billion increase in foundation aid over a four fiscal year phase-in covering 2007 to 2011.

A case related to the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State of New York was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York ("NYSER") and a consolidated case on the right to a sound basic education. The NYSER lawsuit asserts that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the CFE case, and asks the Court of Appeals to require the State to develop new methodologies, formulas and mechanisms for determining State aid, to fully fund the foundation aid formula, to eliminate the supermajority requirement for voter approval of budgets which increase school district property tax levies above the property tax cap limitation, and related matters. On June 27, 2017, the Court of Appeals held that the plaintiffs causes of action were properly dismissed by the earlier Appellate Division decision except insofar as two causes of action regarding accountability mechanisms and sufficient State funding for a "sound basic education" as applicable solely to the school districts in New York City and Syracuse. The Court emphasized its previous ruling in the CFE case that absent "gross education inadequacies", claims regarding state funding for a "sound basic education" must be made on a district-by-district basis based on the specific facts therein. On October 14, 2021 Governor Hochul announced that New York State reached an agreement to settle and discontinue the *NYSER* case, following through on the State's commitment to fully fund the current Foundation Aid formula to New York's school districts over three years and ending the State's prior opposition to providing such funding. The litigation, which has been ongoing since 2014, sought to require New York State to fully fund the Foundation Aid formula that was put into place following the CFE cases, and had been previously opposed by the State. Foundation Aid was created in 2007 and takes school district wealth and student need into account to create an equitable distribution of state funding to schools, however, New York State has never fully funded Foundation Aid. The new settlement requires New York State to phase-in full funding of Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget. In the FY 2022 Enacted State Budget approved in April 2022, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 and FY 2025 budget and enacted this commitment into law.

A breakdown of currently anticipated Foundation Aid funding is available below:

- FY 2022: $19.8 billion, covering 30% of the existing shortfall.
- FY 2023: Approximately $21.3 billion, covering 50% of the anticipated shortfall.
- FY 2024: Approximately $23.2 billion, eliminating the anticipated shortfall, and funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts.
- FY 2025: Funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts.
- FY 2026: $26.3 billion in Foundation Aid, a year over year increase of $1.42 billion and a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts.

The State's 2025-26 Budget also makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula to more accurately reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

**State Aid Revenues**

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below completed fiscal years, budgeted and projected unaudited figures comprised of State aid for the 2024-2025 fiscal year and budgeted figures for the 2025-2026 fiscal year.

| Fiscal Year | Total Revenues | Total State Aid | Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019-2020 | $ 21,872,930 | $ 11,465,523 | 52.42% |
| 2020-2021 | 22,495,587 | 11,968,683 | 53.21 |
| 2021-2022 | 21,490,423 | 11,023,301 | 51.29 |
| 2022-2023 | 23,818,374 | 12,945,363 | 54.35 |
| 2023-2024 | 24,420,607 | 12,876,814 | 52.73 |
| 2024-2025 (Budgeted) | 23,650,371 | 12,830,707 | 54.25 |
| 2024-2025 (Unaudited) | 24,355,000 | 12,620,947 | 51.82 |
| 2025-2026 (Budgeted) | 23,672,390 | 12,723,495 | 53.75 |

Source: Audited Financial Statement for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through and including the 2023-2024 fiscal year, projected unaudited figures for the 2024-2025 fiscal year and the adopted budgets for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years of the District. This table is not audited.

**Enrollment Trends**

| School Year | Enrollment | School Year | Projected Enrollment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 651 [1] | 2025-26 | 650 |
| 2021-22 | 658 | 2026-27 | 650 |
| 2022-23 | 659 | 2027-28 | 650 |
| 2023-24 | 656 | 2028-29 | 650 |
| 2024-25 | 657 | 2029-30 | 650 |

(1) Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, home schooling increased causing a decrease in enrollment in 2020-21.

Source: District officials.

**School Facilities**

The District currently operates the following facilities:

| Name | Grades | Capacity | Year(s) Built |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middleburgh Elementary | PK-6 | 756 | 1974, 2009 |
| Middleburgh Middle School/High School | 7-12 | 544 | 1931, 2009 |

Source: District officials.

**Employees**

The School District employs 147 full time and 8 part-time employees with representation by various unions as follows:

| Association | Periods Covered | # of Members | Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middleburgh Central School Teachers' Association | 07/01/23-6/30/28 | 83 | NYSUT |
| Middleburgh Central School Non-Teaching Association | 07/01/22-6/30/27 | 63 | NYSUT |
| Middleburgh Central School Administrators' Association | 07/01/23-6/30/28 | 3 | MCAA |
| Middleburgh Central School Managerial Confidential | 07/01/21-06/30/26 | 4 | MCAA |

Note: The Superintendent and School Business Manager are not members of any union and have their own individual contracts.

Source: District officials.

**Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits**

Substantially all employees of the District are members of either the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") (for non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees) or the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") (for teachers and certified administrators). (Both Systems are referred to together hereinafter as the "Retirement Systems" where appropriate.) These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after ten years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All members working less than ten years must contribute 3% (ERS) or 3.5% (TRS) of gross annual salary towards the cost of retirement programs.

On December 12, 2009, a new Tier V was signed into law. The legislation created a new Tier V pension level, the most significant reform of the State's pension system in more than a quarter-century. Key components of Tier V include:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring ERS employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries and TRS employees to continue contributing 3.5% toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

On March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier VI pension program, effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6% and contributions at such rates continue so long as such employee continues to accumulate pension credits, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for the final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier VI employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee contribution throughout employment.

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contributions for the last five years, budgeted figures for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 and unaudited projections for the 2024-2025 fiscal years are as follows:

| Fiscal Year | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| 2019-2020 | $274,581 | $649,177 |
| 2020-2021 | 293,721 | 632,890 |
| 2021-2022 | 314,103 | 693,594 |
| 2022-2023 | 214,464 | 671,249 |
| 2023-2024 | 306,894 | 624,770 |
| 2024-2025 (Budgeted) | 420,943 | 768,303 |
| 2024-2025 (Unaudited) | 365,602 | 680,562 |
| 2025-2026 (Budgeted) | 439,505 | 702,375 |

Source: District records.

The annual required pension contribution is due February 1 annually with the ability to pre-pay on December 15 at a discount. The District pre-pays this cost annually.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. For 2018 through 2020, the District has offered an any early retirement incentive program to its employees, with 6 employees participating in 2018, 1 participating in 2019, 4 participating in 2020, and 2 in 2021. There have been no additional early retirement incentives offered to employees other those listed.

Historical Trends and Contribution Rates. Historically there has been a State mandate requiring full (100%) funding of the annual actuarially required local governmental contribution out of current budgetary appropriations. With the strong performance of the Retirement System in the 1990s, the locally required annual contribution declined to zero. However, with the subsequent decline in the equity markets, the pension system became underfunded. As a result, required contributions increased substantially to 15% to 20% of payroll for the employees' and the police and fire retirement systems, respectively. Wide swings in the contribution rate resulted in budgetary planning problems for many participating local governments.

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2021-22 to 2025-26) is shown below:

| State Fiscal Year | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 16.2% | 9.80% |
| 2022-23 | 11.6 | 10.29 |
| 2023-24 | 13.1 | 9.76 |
| 2024-25 | 15.2 | 10.11 |
| 2025-26 | 16.5 | 9.59* |

*Estimated.

In 2003, Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 amended the Retirement and Social Security Law and the Local Finance Law. The amendments empowered the State Comptroller to implement a comprehensive structural reform program for ERS. The reform program established a minimum contribution for any local governmental employer equal to 4.5% of pensionable salaries for bills which were due December 15, 2003 and for all fiscal years thereafter, as a minimum annual contribution where the actual rate would otherwise be 4.5% or less due to the investment performance of the fund. In addition, the reform program instituted a billing system to match the budget cycle of municipalities and school districts that will advise such employers over one year in advance concerning actual pension contribution rates for the next annual billing cycle. Under the previous method, the requisite ERS contributions for a fiscal year could not be determined until after the local budget adoption process was complete. Under the new system, a contribution for a given fiscal year is based on the valuation of the pension fund on the prior April 1 of the calendar year preceding the contribution due date instead of the following April 1 in the year of contribution so that the exact amount may now be included in a budget.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to ERS when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a "graded" rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year's amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer's graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State

Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

The School District is not amortizing any pension payments nor has the intent to do so in the foreseeable future.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option: The 2013-14 State Budget included a provision that provides local governments and school districts, including the School District, with the option to “lock-in” long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and TRS. The stable rates would be 12% for ERS and 12.5% for TRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but will require higher than normal contributions in later years. The School District is not participating in the Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option and has no intention to do so in the foreseeable future.

The investment of monies and assumptions underlying some of the Retirement Systems covering the School District’s employees is not subject to the direction of the School District. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems (“UAALs”). The UAAL is the difference between total actuarially accrued liabilities and actuarially calculated assets available for the payment of such benefits. The UAAL is based on assumptions as to retirement age, mortality, projected salary increases attributed to inflation, across-the-board raises and merit raises, increases in retirement benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, valuation of current assets, investment return and other matters. Such UAALs could be substantial in the future, requiring significantly increased contributions from the School District which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the Retirement Systems administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems.

The State’s 2019-2020 Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, included a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts are permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. In June 2019, the District established and contributed to a TRS reserve fund.

**Other Post Employee Benefits**

*Healthcare Benefits*. It should also be noted that the District provides employment healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. There is now an accounting rule that requires governmental entities, such as the District, to account for employment healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits.

School districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing health benefits received by or increasing health care contributions paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees since the implementation of Chapter 729 of the Laws of 1994. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of this date. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

*OPEB*. OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

*GASB 75*. In 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") released new accounting standards for public Other Post-Employment Benefits (“OPEB”) plans and participating employers. These standards, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* ("GASB 75"), have substantially revised the valuation and accounting requirements previously mandated under GASB Statements No. 43 and 45. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District implemented GASB 75. The implementation of this statement requires District’s to report OPEB liabilities, OPEB expenses, deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. GASB Statement No. 75 replaced GASB Statement 45, which also required the District to calculate and report a net OPEB obligation. However, under GASB 45 districts could amortize the OPEB liability over a period of years, whereas GASB 75 requires districts to report the entire OPEB liability on the statement of net position.

*Summary of Changes from the Last Valuation.* The District contracted with Capital Region BOCES to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75. The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the fiscal years ending June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024, by source.

| Balance beginning at June 30: | July 1, 2022 | July 1, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ 83,610,526 | $ 78,626,013 |
| Changes for the year: | | |
| Service cost | 1,834,776 | 1,601,711 |
| Interest on total OPEB liability | 2,979,320 | 3,273,604 |
| Changes in Benefit Terms | - | (6,386,250) |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | 37,311 | (16,877,683) |
| Changes in Assumptions or other inputs | (7,245,964) | (1,443,409) |
| Benefit payments | (2,589,956) | (1,947,089) |
| Net Changes | $ (4,984,513) | $ (21,779,116) |
| Balance ending at June 30: | June 30, 2023 | June 30, 2024 |
| | $ 78,626,013 | $ 56,846,897 |

Note: The above table is not audited. For additional information see "APPENDIX – C" attached hereto.

The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. The District has reserved $0 towards its OPEB liability. The District funds this liability on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The District's unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability could have a material adverse impact upon the District's finances and could force the District to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Under GASB 75, an actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for all plans, however, the Alternative Measurement Method continues to be available for plans with less than 100 members.

**Other Information**

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose, for which the Notes are to be issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

The District is in compliance with the procedure for the publication of the estoppel notice with respect to the renewal portion of the Notes and is in the process of complying with respect to the new money portion of the Notes.

No principal or interest upon any obligation of the District is past due.

The fiscal year of the District is July 1 to June 30.

Except for as shown under "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS – Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness", this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the District.

**Financial Statements**

The District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audit report covers the period ending June 30, 2024 and is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – D". Certain financial information of the District can be found attached as Appendices to the Official Statement.

The District complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for school districts in New York State by the State. This system differs from generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Industry Audit Guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units", and codified in Government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, the District issues its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

**New York State Comptroller Report of Examination**

The State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

There have not been any State Comptroller's audits of the District in the last 5 years and there are no State Comptroller's audits of the District that are currently in progress or pending release.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

**The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System**

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "Significant Fiscal Stress", in "Moderate Fiscal Stress," as "Susceptible Fiscal Stress" or "No Designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "No Designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The classification of the District for the three most recent available fiscal years are as follows:

| Fiscal Year Ending In | Stress Designation | Fiscal Score |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 | No Designation | 0.0 |
| 2023 | No Designation | 0.0 |
| 2022 | No Designation | 0.0 |

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

## TAX INFORMATION

### Taxable Assessed Valuation

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Towns of: | | | | | |
| Berne | $ 9,324,529 | $ 9,392,286 | $ 9,781,692 | $ 9,906,808 | $ 9,960,663 |
| Rensselaerville | 46,000,661 | 46,102,481 | 46,439,149 | 46,325,796 | 46,874,998 |
| Blenheim | 3,203,643 | 3,263,442 | 3,283,872 | 3,250,525 | 3,343,098 |
| Broome | 88,444,835 | 89,029,048 | 90,133,507 | 116,178,943 | 129,807,542 |
| Cobleskill | 152,420 | 152,502 | 152,392 | 152,383 | 152,359 |
| Conesville | 3,979,385 | 3,940,389 | 4,026,259 | 4,878,420 | 6,220,156 |
| Fulton | 64,233,410 | 64,807,840 | 65,175,503 | 64,764,800 | 65,205,582 |
| Middleburgh | 124,290,995 | 126,232,273 | 127,024,409 | 128,836,891 | 130,839,612 |
| Schoharie | 188,210 | 188,203 | 188,239 | 188,155 | 188,103 |
| Summit | 1,623,542 | 1,662,579 | 1,754,414 | 1,775,985 | 1,770,790 |
| Wright | 21,644 | 21,663 | 21,664 | 21,666 | 21,664 |
| Total Assessed Values | $ 341,463,274 | $ 344,792,706 | $ 347,981,100 | $ 376,280,372 | $ 394,384,567 |

### New York State Equalization Rates

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Towns of: | | | | | |
| Berne | 54.00% | 54.00% | 50.00% | 43.00% | 41.50% |
| Rensselaerville | 56.20% | 55.20% | 50.00% | 44.20% | 42.01% |
| Blenheim | 74.00% | 71.00% | 60.00% | 52.00% | 50.00% |
| Broome | 100.00% | 100.00% | 87.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Cobleskill | 78.50% | 72.00% | 64.00% | 57.00% | 54.80% |
| Conesville | 100.00% | 100.00% | 87.00% | 95.00% | 100.00% |
| Fulton | 62.00% | 59.00% | 51.00% | 47.04% | 43.00% |
| Middleburgh | 65.75% | 63.15% | 54.00% | 51.00% | 49.00% |
| Schoharie | 92.40% | 88.00% | 76.50% | 66.41% | 64.00% |
| Summit | 61.00% | 58.00% | 47.00% | 42.75% | 40.00% |
| Wright | 73.00% | 70.00% | 60.00% | 51.00% | 49.50% |
| Total Taxable Full Valuation | $ 491,599,881 | $ 511,537,631 | $ 593,422,988 | $ 650,462,835 | $ 701,999,247 |

### Tax Rates Per $1,000 (Assessed)

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Towns of: | | | | | |
| Berne | $ 37.86 | $ 36.41 | $ 34.06 | $ 36.67 | $ 35.75 |
| Rensselaerville | 36.38 | 35.58 | 34.06 | 35.67 | 35.31 |
| Blenheim | 27.63 | 27.69 | 28.38 | 30.32 | 29.67 |
| Broome | 20.44 | 19.65 | 19.56 | 15.77 | 14.82 |
| Cobleskill | 26.04 | 27.30 | 26.61 | 27.66 | 27.07 |
| Conesville | 20.44 | 19.66 | 19.57 | 16.60 | 14.83 |
| Fulton | 32.97 | 33.32 | 33.39 | 33.52 | 34.50 |
| Middleburgh | 31.13 | 31.13 | 31.54 | 30.92 | 30.26 |
| Schoharie | 22.12 | 22.34 | 22.26 | 23.74 | 23.18 |
| Summit | 33.51 | 33.89 | 36.23 | 36.88 | 37.09 |
| Wright | 28.01 | 28.08 | 28.38 | 30.92 | 29.97 |

### Tax Levy and Collection Record

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Tax Levy | $ 10,053,929 | $ 10,053,929 | $ 10,104,199 | $ 10,255,762 | $ 10,409,598 |
| Amount Uncollected (1) | 1,162,246 | 1,102,350 | 1,154,264 | 1,564,391 | 1,585,378 |
| % Uncollected | 11.56% | 10.96% | 11.42% | 15.25% | 15.23% |

(1) The District is reimbursed by the Counties for all unpaid taxes. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

**Tax Collection Procedure**

Tax payments are due September 1st. There is no penalty charge for the first thirty days after taxes are due, but a 3% penalty is charged for the next 30 days. On December 1st, uncollected taxes are returnable to the Counties for collection.

The School District is reimbursed by the Counties for all unpaid taxes during the first week of April in each year and is thus assured 100% collection of its annual levy. Tax sales are held annually by said Counties.

**Real Property Tax Revenues**

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the School District for each of the below completed fiscal years, budgeted and projected unaudited figures for the 2024-2025 fiscal year and budgeted figures for the 2025-2026 fiscal year comprised of Real Property Taxes & Other Tax Items.

| Fiscal Year | Total Revenues | Total Real Property Taxes & Tax Items | Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax & Tax Items |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019-2020 | $21,872,930 | $10,003,045 | 45.73% |
| 2020-2021 | 22,495,587 | 10,094,210 | 44.87 |
| 2021-2022 | 21,490,423 | 10,094,424 | 46.97 |
| 2022-2023 | 23,818,374 | 10,158,145 | 42.65 |
| 2023-2024 | 24,420,607 | 10,305,393 | 42.20 |
| 2024-2025 (Budgeted) | 23,650,371 | 10,462,664 | 44.24 |
| 2024-2025 (Unaudited) | 24,355,000 | 10,474,074 | 43.00 |
| 2025-2026 (Budgeted) | 23,672,390 | 10,615,395 | 44.84 |

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through and including the 2023-2024 fiscal year, projected unaudited figures for 2024-2025 and the budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

**Larger Taxpayers – 2024 Assessment Roll for 2024-2025 Tax Roll**

| Name | Type | Taxable Assessed Valuation |
|---|---|---|
| State of New York | State Land | $ 20,920,313 |
| Niagara Mohawk Power Corp | Utility | 7,391,436 |
| Middleburgh Telephone Company | Utility | 3,037,285 |
| Meadows MHC LLC | Mobile Home | 2,529,970 |
| Xinos Farm LLC | Farm | 1,396,700 |
| Shaul Farms Inc. | Farm | 1,144,119 |
| Tessarzik, Amanda | Residential | 1,087,300 |
| Cliff Side Apartments | Housing | 1,043,000 |
| Stewarts Shops Corp | Market-Grocery | 1,020,242 |
| Troidl, Robert G | Residential | 871,866 |

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total estimated full valuation of $40,423,231 which represents 5.76% of the 2024-2025 tax base of the School District.

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District currently does not reasonably believe that there are any pending or outstanding tax certioraris that, if decided adversely to the District, would have a material adverse impact on the District's finances.

Source: School District Tax Rolls.

**STAR – School Tax Exemption**

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. School districts are reimbursed by the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR Program. Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $107,300 or less in the 2025-2026 school year, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $86,100 of the full value of a home for the 2025-2026 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

The 2019-2020 State Budget made several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption was lowered to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit. The amount received for the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually. Homeowners with STAR Adjusted Gross Income of $250,000 or less have the option to select the credit or the exemption.

The 2020-2021 State Budget further modified the STAR program. Under such legislation, property owners with property tax delinquencies greater than one year are not eligible for the Basic STAR exemption or the Basic STAR credit. Recipients of the Enhanced STAR exemptions and credits are not impacted by this program; they may continue to receive STAR benefits even if their property taxes are delinquent.

The below table lists the basic and enhanced exemption amounts that will apply to the 2025-26 school district tax roll for the municipalities applicable to the District:

| Towns of: | Enhanced Exemption | Basic Exemption | Date Certified |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berne | $ 35,730 | $ 12,450 | 4/10/2025 |
| Rensselaerville | 36,170 | 12,600 | 4/10/2025 |
| Blenheim | 43,050 | 15,010 | 4/10/2025 |
| Broome | 86,100 | 30,000 | 4/10/2025 |
| Cobleskill | 47,180 | 16,440 | 4/10/2025 |
| Conesville | 86,100 | 31,600 | 4/10/2025 |
| Fulton | 37,020 | 12,900 | 4/10/2025 |
| Middleburgh | 42,190 | 14,700 | 4/10/2025 |
| Schoharie | 55,100 | 19,200 | 4/10/2025 |
| Summit | 34,440 | 12,270 | 4/10/2025 |
| Wright | 42,620 | 14,850 | 4/10/2025 |

$858,090 of the District's $10,409,598 school tax levy for the 2024-25 fiscal year is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 2025.

Approximately $860,000 of the District's $10,565,742 school tax levy for 2025-2026 is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January, 2026.

**Additional Tax Information**

Real property located in the School District is assessed by the Towns.

Senior Citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

## TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was enacted on June 24, 2011 ("Chapter 97" or the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City and school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective City.)

Prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy as part of its budget if its budget had been approved by a simple majority of its voters. In the event the budget had been defeated by the voters, the school district was required to adopt a contingency budget. Under a contingency budget, school budget increases were limited to the lesser of four percent (4%) of the prior year's budget or one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the consumer price index ("CPI").

Chapter 97 requires that a school district submit its proposed tax levy to the voters each year beginning with the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

Chapter 97 restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a school district in a particular year. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the CPI, over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments are permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district can exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the voters of such school district first approve a tax levy by at least 60% affirmative vote of those voting to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. Tax levies that do not exceed the limitation will only require approval by at least 50% of those voting. In the event that the voters reject a tax levy and the district does not go out for a second vote, or if a second vote is likewise defeated, Chapter 97 provides that the tax levy for the new fiscal year may not exceed the tax levy for the prior fiscal year.

A school district's calculation of each fiscal year's tax levy limit is subject to review by the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget.

There are exceptions for school districts to the tax levy limitation provided in Chapter 97, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System. School districts are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year.

There is also an exception for school districts for "Capital Local Expenditures" subject to voter approval where required by law. This term is defined in a manner that does not include certain items for which a school district may issue debt, including the payment of judgments or settled claims, including tax certiorari payments, and cashflow borrowings, including tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes. "Capital Local Expenditures", are defined as "the taxes associated with budgeted expenditures resulting from the financing, refinancing, acquisition, design, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, furnishing and equipping of or otherwise providing for school district capital facilities or school district capital equipment, including debt service and lease expenditures, and transportation capital debt service, subject to the approval of the qualified voters where required by law". The portion of the tax levy necessary to support "Capital Local Expenditures" is defined as the "Capital Tax Levy", and is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation, applicable to the Bonds.

See "State Aid" for a discussion of the New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York case which includes a challenge to the supermajority requirements regarding school district property tax increases.

Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the federal administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

## STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

### Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the District (and other municipalities and certain school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations in summary form and as generally applicable to the District include the following:

Purpose and Pledge. The District shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

The District may contract indebtedness only for a District purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; unless substantially level or declining annual debt service is authorized and utilized, no installment maybe more than fifty percent in excess of the smallest prior installment. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

## Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the powers and procedure for the School District to borrow and incur indebtedness subject, of course, to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including the Education Law.

Debt Limit. The School District has the power to contract indebtedness for any school district purpose authorized by the legislature of the State of New York provided the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the School District and subject to certain enumerated deductions and exclusions set forth in the Local Finance Law. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio (equalization ratio) which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation; such ratio is determined by the State Office of Real Property Services.

The School District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the District. Upon approval thereby, the Board of Education may adopt a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, and notes in anticipation of the bonds. No down payment is required in connection with the issuance of District obligations.

Each bond resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the bonds subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

(1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the School District is not authorized to expend money, or

(2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied within the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication or,

(3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The School District has complied with this estoppel procedure in connection with the Notes.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the School District, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the obligations to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the School District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

The School District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the School District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.

**Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year**

| Fiscal Years Ending June 30th: | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bonds | $ 2,640,000 | $ 1,040,000 | $ 14,110,000 | $ 13,445,000 | $ 12,485,000 |
| Bond Anticipation Notes | 2,132,900 | 25,753,300 | 1,159,100 | 1,141,341 | 1,079,933[(1)] |
| Revenue Anticipation Notes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Debt Outstanding | $ 4,772,900 | $ 26,793,300 | $ 15,269,100 | $ 14,586,341 | $ 13,564,933 |

[(1)] To be partially redeemed and renewed at maturity with the proceeds of the Notes and $395,408 available funds of the District.

**Details of Outstanding Indebtedness**

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District as of June 20, 2025:

| Type of Indebtedness | Maturity | | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bonds | 2025-2037 | | $ 11,480,000 |
| Bond Anticipation Notes | | | |
| Purchase of Buses | July 12, 2024 | | 1,079,933[(1)] |
| | | Total Indebtedness | $ 12,559,933 |

[(1)] To be partially redeemed and renewed at maturity with the proceeds of the Notes and $395,408 available funds of the District.

**Debt Statement Summary**

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of June 20, 2025:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property | | | $ 701,999,247 |
| Debt Limit 10% thereof | | | 70,199,924 |
| Inclusions: | | | |
| Bonds | $ 11,480,000 | | |
| Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs): | 1,079,933 | | |
| Total Inclusions prior to issuance of the Notes | 12,559,933 | | |
| Less: BANs being redeemed from appropriations | (395,408) | | |
| Add: New money proceeds of the Notes | 484,000 | | |
| Total Net Inclusions after issuance of the Notes | | $ 12,648,525 | |
| Exclusions: | | | |
| State Building Aid [(1)] | $ 0 | | |
| Total Exclusions | | $ 0 | |
| Total Net Indebtedness | | | $ 12,648,525 |
| Net Debt-Contracting Margin | | | $ 57,551,399 |
| The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is | | | 18.02% |

[(1)] Based on preliminary 2025-2026 building aid estimates, the District anticipates State building aid of 79.8% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

Note: The State Constitution does not provide for the inclusion of tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes in the computation of the net indebtedness of the District.

**Bonded Debt Service**

A schedule of bonded debt service may be found in "APPENDIX – B" to this Official Statement.

### Cash Flow Borrowings

The School District has no plans to issue revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes in the foreseeable future.

### Other Obligations

On April 24, 2023, the District entered into an installment purchase agreement for six printer/copier machines at a total cost of $60,950. Payments will be made through the 2027-2028 fiscal year.

### Capital Project Plans

The District issues bond anticipation notes annually for the purchase of school buses. On May 20, 2025 District voters approved a proposition for the purchase of school buses at a maximum cost of $484,000.

On May 20, 2025 District voters approved a capital project proposition approving the reconstruction, renovation and improvement of various School District buildings, facilities and sites at a maximum cost of $8,100,000, to be financed by the issuance of obligations of the District and the expenditure of $2,000,000 from the Capital Reserve Fund. Borrowings will be pursuant to cash flow needs and State Education Department approval.

### Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the School District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the School District. The estimated outstanding indebtedness of such political subdivisions is as follows:

| Municipality | Status of Debt as of | Gross Indebtedness [1] | Exclusions [2] | Net Indebtedness | District Share | Applicable Indebtedness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County of: | | | | | | |
| Albany | 12/31/2023 | $ 265,995,000 [3] | $ 55,705,000 | $ 210,290,000 | 0.35% | $ 736,015 |
| Schoharie | 4/24/2025 | 6,190,000 [3] | - | 6,190,000 | 16.43% | 1,017,017 |
| Town of: | | | | | | |
| Berne | 12/31/2023 | 826,303 [4] | - [5] | 826,303 | 5.46% | 45,116 |
| Blenheim | 12/31/2023 | 129,051 [4] | - [5] | 129,051 | 9.10% | 11,744 |
| Broome | 12/31/2023 | - [4] | - [5] | - | 84.63% | - |
| Cobleskill | 12/31/2023 | 142,000 [4] | - [5] | 142,000 | 0.06% | 85 |
| Conesville | 12/31/2023 | 107,876 [4] | - [5] | 107,876 | 3.47% | 3,743 |
| Fulton | 12/31/2023 | - [4] | - [5] | - | 85.86% | - |
| Middleburgh | 12/31/2023 | 60,000 [4] | - [5] | 60,000 | 90.05% | 54,030 |
| Rensselaerville | 12/31/2023 | 406,965 [4] | - [5] | 406,965 | 33.07% | 134,583 |
| Schoharie | 12/31/2023 | - [4] | - [5] | - | 0.11% | - |
| Summit | 12/31/2023 | - [4] | - [5] | - | 2.53% | - |
| Wright | 12/31/2023 | 117,954 [4] | - [5] | 117,954 | 0.03% | 35 |
| Village of: | | | | | | |
| Middleburgh | 5/31/2024 | - [4] | - [5] | - | 100.00% | - |
| | | | | | Total: | $ 2,002,369 |

(1) Outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes of the respective municipality. Not adjusted to include subsequent issuances, if any, from the date of the status of indebtedness stated in the table above for each respective municipality.

(2) Water debt, sewer debt and budgeted appropriations as applicable to the respective municipality. Water Indebtedness excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5B of the New York State Constitution. Sewer Indebtedness excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5E of the New York State Constitution, as further prescribed under section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law. Appropriations are excluded pursuant to Section 136.00 of the Local Finance Law.

(3) Gross indebtedness, exclusions, and net-indebtedness sourced from available annual financial information & operating data filings and/or official statements of the respective municipality.

(4) Gross indebtedness sourced from local government data provided by the State Comptroller's office for the most recent fiscal year such data is available for the respective municipality.

(5) Information regarding excludable debt not available.

**Debt Ratios**

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of June 20, 2025:

| | Amount | Per Capita [a] | Percentage of Full Value [b] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net Indebtedness [c] ........................................................................ | $ 12,648,525 | $ 2,328.09 | 1.80% |
| Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]........... | 14,650,894 | 2,696.65 | 2.09 |

[a] The 2023 estimated population of the District is 5,433. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population" herein.)
[b] The District's full value of taxable real estate for 2024-2025 is $701,999,247. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)
[c] See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.
[d] Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $2,002,369. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

Note: The above ratios do not take into account State building aid the District will receive for past and current construction building projects.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

**State Aid Intercept for School Districts.** In the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on the Notes, the State Comptroller is required to withhold, under certain conditions prescribed by Section 99-b of the State Finance Law, state aid and assistance to the School District and to apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of such defaulted principal and/or interest, which requirement constitutes a covenant by the State with the holders from time to time of the Notes. The covenant between the State of New York and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the notes and bonds issued by the school districts in the State for school purposes provides that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b, or amend or modify the same so as to limit, impair or impede the rights and remedies granted thereby.

Said section provides that in the event a holder or owner of any bond issued by a school district for school purposes shall file with the State Comptroller a verified statement describing such bond and alleging default in the payment thereof or the interest thereon or both, it shall be the duty of the State Comptroller to immediately investigate the circumstances of the alleged default and prepare and file in his office a certificate setting forth his determinations with respect thereto and to serve a copy thereof by registered mail upon the chief fiscal officer of the school district which issued the bond. Such investigation by the State Comptroller shall cover the current status with respect to the payment of principal of and interest on all outstanding bonds of such school district issued for school purposes and the statement prepared and filed by the State Comptroller shall set forth a description of all such bonds of the school district found to be in default and the amount of principal and interest thereon past due.

Upon the filing of such a certificate in the office of the State Comptroller, he shall thereafter deduct and withhold from the next succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due to such school district such amount thereof as may be required to pay (a) the school district's contribution to the State teachers retirement system, and (b) the principal of and interest on such bonds of such school district then in default. In the event such State aid or assistance initially so withheld shall be insufficient to pay said amounts in full, the State Comptroller shall similarly deduct and withhold from each succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due such school district such amount or amounts thereof as may be required to cure such default. Allotments, apportionments and payments of such State aid so deducted or withheld by the State Comptroller for the payment of principal and interest on bonds shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds. If any of such successive allotments, apportionments or payments of such State Aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds in default with respect to which the same was so deducted or withheld, then the State Comptroller shall promptly forward to each paying agent an amount in the proportion that the amount of such bonds in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds of such school district. The State Comptroller shall promptly notify the chief fiscal officer of such school district of any payment or payments made to any paying agent or agents of defaulted bonds pursuant to said Section 99-b.

**General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision.** The Notes when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the School District and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the School District to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the School District upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

**Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property.** As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the School District may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the School District.

**Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy.** The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not be made so applicable in the future.

**Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision.** There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. See "General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision" herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

**Default Litigation.** In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

**No Past Due Debt.** No principal of or interest on School District indebtedness is past due. The School District has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

## MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

There are various forms of risk associated with investing in the Notes. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes. In addition to the events cited herein, there are other potential risk factors that an investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential risk.

The financial condition of the School District as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the School District's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State or in other jurisdictions in the country, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the School District to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

The School District is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the School District, in any year, the School District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the School District. In several recent years, the School District has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - State Aid").

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the School District, could have an impact upon the market price of the Notes. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, or clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent the beneficial owners of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. No assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of the Notes, or the tax status of interest on the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

*Cybersecurity*

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As such, it may face multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer or other sensitive digital systems and networks. There can be no assurances that any security and operational control measures implemented by the District will be completely successful to guard against and prevent cyber threats and attacks. The result of any such attacks could impact business operations and/or digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be significant.

*Federal Policy Risk*

Federal policies on trade, immigration, and other topics can shift dramatically from one administration to another. From time to time, such shifts can result in reductions to the State's level of federal funding for a variety of social services, health care, public safety, transportation, public health, and other federally funded programs. There can be no prediction of future changes in federal policy or the potential impact on any related federal funding that the State may or may not receive in the future.

President Trump signed an executive order that directs the Secretary of Education to take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the U.S. Department of Education. The executive order aims to minimize the federal role in education but stops short of completely closing the Department as this would require 60 votes in the U.S. Senate. President Trump also indicated his preference that critical functions, like distributing Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding, would be the responsibility of other federal agencies. The impact that the executive order will have on the State and school districts in the State is unknown at this time.

## TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Bond Counsel to the Authority, under existing law, and assuming compliance with the certain covenants described herein and the accuracy and completeness of certain representations, certifications of fact and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Authority, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on the Notes is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code, however, interest on the Notes that is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations is not excluded from the corporate alternative minimum tax under the Code. Bond Counsel also is of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York).

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other federal, state or local tax consequences with respect to the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel will speak as of its date of issue and will not contain or provide any opinion or assurance regarding the future activities of the School District, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, rulings, judicial decisions, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

*General*

The Code imposes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. Included among these requirements are restrictions on the investment and use of proceeds of the Notes and the rebate of certain earnings in respect of such investments to the United States. The School District and others have made certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations and the School District has given certain ongoing covenants to comply with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the

Code. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes continuing compliance with such covenants as well as the accuracy and completeness of such representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations.

In the event of the inaccuracy or incompleteness of any such representations, certifications or statements of reasonable expectation, or of the failure by the School District to comply with any such covenant, the interest on the Notes could become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of original execution and delivery of the Notes, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs. Further, although the interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, receipt or accrual of the interest may otherwise affect the tax liability of a Beneficial Owner of the Notes. The tax effect of receipt or accrual of the interest will depend upon the tax status of a Beneficial Owner of the Notes and such Beneficial Owner's other items of income, deduction or credit. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the ownership or disposition, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes.

*Certain Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences*

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on, or disposition of the Notes may have collateral federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including financial corporations, insurance companies, Subchapter S corporations, certain foreign corporations, individual recipients of social security or railroad retirement benefits, individuals benefiting from the earned income credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry such obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to any possible collateral consequences of their ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on, or disposition of the Notes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

*Backup Withholding and Information Reporting*

Interest paid on tax-exempt obligations is subject to information reporting to the IRS in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. Interest on the Notes may be subject to backup withholding if such interest is paid to a registered owner who or which (i) fails to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the manner required by the IRS, or (ii) has been identified by the IRS as being subject to backup withholding. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be paid to the IRS as federal income tax withheld on behalf of the registered owner of the Notes and would be allowed as a refund or credit against such owner's federal income tax liability (or the federal income tax liability of the beneficial owner of the Notes, if other than the registered owner).

*Legislation*

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, administrative actions or court decisions, at either the federal or state level, may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subjected to state income taxation, or otherwise have an adverse impact on the potential benefits of the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Notes for federal or state income tax purposes. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, administrative actions or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the value or marketability of the Notes. It is not possible to predict whether any legislative or administrative actions or court decisions having an adverse impact on the federal or state income tax treatment of Beneficial Owners of the Notes may occur. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, and regarding the impact of future legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion. The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authority and represents the judgment of Bond Counsel as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the IRS or the courts.

The Notes will be designated or deemed designated by the District as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

## LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the unqualified legal opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Bond Counsel, Albany, New York to the effect that the Notes are valid and legally binding obligations of the District, that all the taxable real property therein will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount, that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax, however, interest on the Notes that is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations is not excluded from the corporate alternative minimum tax under the Code, and that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by New York State or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York. The opinion set forth in the preceding sentence is subject to the condition that the District comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District will covenant to comply with all such requirements. Failure to comply with all such requirements may cause interest on the Notes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. Such opinion also will state that: (a) the rights of the owners of the Notes and the enforceability of the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by equitable principles, whether considered at law or in equity; (b) Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of the Official Statement relating to the Notes; and (c) such opinion is given as of its dated date and that Bond Counsel assumes no obligation to update or supplement their opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to their attention or any changes in law that may occur thereafter.

## LITIGATION

The District is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The District does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate, if decided adversely to the District, would are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the District, threatened against or affecting the District to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Notes or any proceedings or authority of the District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the District.

## CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), the District will enter into an Undertaking to provide Material Event Notices, the form of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

**Historical Compliance**

The District failed to file its Audited Financial Statements and Annual Financial Information and Operating Data (AFIOD) for fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 on time. The filing was due on December 27, 2022. The audit was filed on January 17, 2023 and the AFIOD was filed on February 6, 2023.

Other than as stated above, the District is in compliance, in all material respects, within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

## MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor") is a Municipal Advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the District on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement. The fees to be paid by the District to Fiscal Advisors are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

## CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

It is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on the Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Notes will be paid for by the District provided, however; the District assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

## RATING

The Notes are <u>not</u> rated. The purchaser of the Notes may choose to have a rating completed after the sale at the expense of the purchaser pending the approval of the District, including any fees to be incurred by the District, as such rating action will result in a material event notification to be posted to EMMA which is required by the District's Continuing Disclosure Undertakings. (See "APPENDIX – C", attached hereto).

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned its underlying rating of "A+" with a stable outlook to the District's outstanding bonds. The rating reflects only the view of S&P and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from S&P, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 438-2118.

Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a particular rating will apply for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the outstanding bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes.

## MISCELLANEOUS

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Notes.

Statements in this official statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the District management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the District's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the District's files with the repositories. When used in District documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

To the extent any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holder of the Notes.

Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel to the District, expresses no opinions as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the District for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, the District will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to a limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the District.

The Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Notes by the District and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

The District hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.fiscaladvisors.com. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the District nor Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the District disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The District's contact information is as follows: Robyn Bhend, School Business Manager, Middleburgh Central School District, 295 Main Street, P.O. Box 400, Middleburgh, New York 12122, Phone: (518) 827-3623, Telefax: (518) 827-5636, Email: robyn.bhend@mcsdny.org.

Additional copies of the Notice of Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the offices of Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc., telephone number (315) 752-0051, or at www.fiscaladvisors.com

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Dated: June ____, 2025**

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**PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION**

## GENERAL FUND

### Balance Sheets

| Fiscal Years Ending June 30: | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Cash | $ 3,749,262 | $ 4,019,322 | $ 4,366,424 | $ 3,202,267 | $ 2,507,128 |
| Restricted Cash | 1,523,738 | 2,110,536 | 2,117,085 | 87,718 | 93,196 |
| Investments in Securities | - | 395,772 | 396,405 | 410,817 | 890,003 |
| Restricted Investments | - | - | - | 3,023,696 | 6,359,237 |
| Other Receivable | 1,696 | - | - | - | - |
| Accounts Receivable | - | 474 | 3,160 | - | - |
| Receivables | - | - | - | 2,253,153 | 1,004,771 |
| Due from Federal and State Governments | 591,204 | 801,245 | 634,493 | - | - |
| Due from Other Funds | 654,869 | 3,416,985 | 5,768,004 | 398,754 | 120,301 |
| Prepaid Expenditures | 1,798 | 6,649 | 6,649 | - | - |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $ 6,522,567 | $ 10,750,983 | $ 13,292,220 | $ 9,376,405 | $ 10,974,636 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY | | | | | |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | $ 327,946 | $ 377,635 | $ 247,810 | $ 576,780 | $ 625,600 |
| Due to Other Funds | 477,770 | 3,220,008 | 4,880,891 | - | - |
| Due to Other Governments | 2,501 | 19,374 | 19,374 | - | - |
| Notes Payable | - | - | - | - | - |
| Due to Teachers' Retirement System | 649,181 | 668,199 | 740,511 | 733,925 | 696,871 |
| Due to Employees' Retirement System | 68,734 | 83,344 | 88,172 | 86,046 | 109,345 |
| Other Liabilities | - | 80,324 | 88,765 | 89,837 | 125,853 |
| Deferred Revenues | 118,241 | 62,418 | 59,954 | - | - |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | $ 1,644,373 | $ 4,511,302 | $ 6,125,477 | $ 1,486,588 | $ 1,557,669 |
| FUND EQUITY | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ 6,649 | $ 6,649 | $ - | $ - |
| Restricted | 1,523,738 | 2,034,979 | 2,034,979 | 3,023,696 | 6,359,237 |
| Assigned | 832,169 | 864,483 | 973,701 | 1,169,012 | 1,067,759 |
| Unassigned | 2,522,287 | 3,333,570 | 4,151,414 | 3,697,109 | 1,989,971 |
| TOTAL FUND EQUITY | 4,878,194 | 6,239,681 | 7,166,743 | 7,889,817 | 9,416,967 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND EQUITY | $ 6,522,567 | $ 10,750,983 | $ 13,292,220 | $ 9,376,405 | $ 10,974,636 |

Source: Audited financial reports of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

# GENERAL FUND

## Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

| Fiscal Years Ending June 30: | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUES | | | | | |
| Real Property Taxes | $ 8,616,475 | $ 8,764,786 | $ 8,923,188 | $ 8,975,451 | $ 9,138,851 |
| Other Tax Items | 1,292,491 | 1,238,259 | 1,171,022 | 1,118,973 | 1,019,294 |
| Charges for Services | 134,422 | 123,906 | 158,254 | 128,650 | 229,877 |
| Use of Money & Property | 78,915 | 47,479 | 10,626 | 13,955 | 129,969 |
| Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss | 4,032 | 12,774 | 2,004 | 24,896 | 484 |
| Miscellaneous | 130,315 | 131,078 | 109,880 | 189,654 | 199,329 |
| Revenues from State Sources | 11,478,229 | 11,465,523 | 11,968,683 | 11,023,301 | 12,945,363 |
| Revenues from Federal Sources | 90,044 | 89,125 | 151,930 | 15,453 | 155,207 |
| Total Revenues | $ 21,824,923 | $ 21,872,930 | $ 22,495,587 | $ 21,490,333 | $ 23,818,374 |
| Other Sources: | | | | | |
| Interfund Transfers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Revenues and Other Sources | $ 21,824,923 | $ 21,872,930 | $ 22,495,587 | $ 21,490,333 | $ 23,818,374 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | |
| General Support | $ 1,913,940 | $ 1,940,740 | $ 1,883,821 | $ 2,176,002 | $ 2,450,683 |
| Instruction | 9,523,520 | 10,067,919 | 9,716,020 | 9,867,392 | 9,967,097 |
| Pupil Transportation | 968,091 | 1,009,626 | 1,053,323 | 1,206,481 | 1,345,238 |
| Community Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Employee Benefits | 6,815,310 | 6,369,241 | 6,281,977 | 6,271,532 | 7,297,448 |
| Debt Service | 1,936,211 | 1,993,481 | 2,080,777 | 920,475 | 1,907,982 |
| Total Expenditures | $ 21,157,072 | $ 21,381,007 | $ 21,015,918 | $ 20,441,882 | $ 22,968,448 |
| Other Uses: | | | | | |
| Interfund Transfers | 313,071 | 122,110 | 118,182 | 121,389 | 126,852 |
| Total Expenditures and Other Uses | $ 21,470,143 | $ 21,503,117 | $ 21,134,100 | $ 20,563,271 | $ 23,095,300 |
| Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures | 354,780 | 369,813 | 1,361,487 | 927,062 | 723,074 |
| FUND BALANCE | | | | | |
| Fund Balance - Beginning of Year | 4,153,601 | 4,508,381 | 4,878,194 | 6,239,681 | 7,166,743 |
| Prior Period Adjustments (net) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fund Balance - End of Year | $ 4,508,381 | $ 4,878,194 | $ 6,239,681 | $ 7,166,743 | $ 7,889,817 |

Source: Audited financial reports of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

**GENERAL FUND**

**Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual**

| Fiscal Years Ending June 30: | 2024 | | | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adopted Budget | Amended Budget | Actual | Adopted Budget | Adopted Budget |
| REVENUES | | | | | |
| Real Property Taxes | $ 10,255,762 | $ 10,255,762 | $ 9,344,939 | $ 10,409,598 | $ 10,565,742 |
| Other Tax Items | 47,879 | 47,879 | 960,454 | 53,066 | 49,653 |
| Charges for Services | 135,000 | 135,000 | 326,583 | 105,000 | 142,500 |
| Use of Money & Property | 21,000 | 21,000 | 336,321 | 51,000 | 51,000 |
| Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss | - | - | 521 | - | 20,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 141,000 | 141,000 | 437,519 | 141,000 | 60,000 |
| Revenues from State Sources | 12,730,034 | 12,730,034 | 12,876,814 | 12,830,707 | 12,723,495 |
| Revenues from Federal Sources | 60,000 | 60,000 | 137,456 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Total Revenues | $ 23,390,675 | $ 23,390,675 | $ 24,420,607 | $ 23,650,371 | $ 23,672,390 |
| Other Sources: | | | | | |
| Appropriated Fund Balance | $ 921,815 | $ 921,815 | $ - | $ 921,815 | $ 921,815 |
| Appropriated Reserves | - | - | - | 227,814 | 405,795 |
| Prior Year encumbrances | - | 247,197 | - | - | |
| Interfund Transfers | - | - | - | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total Revenues and Other Sources | $ 24,312,490 | $ 24,559,687 | $ 24,420,607 | $ 24,900,000 | $ 25,100,000 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | |
| General Support | $ 2,403,621 | $ 2,535,905 | $ 2,295,932 | $ 2,476,258 | $ 2,597,098 |
| Instruction | 10,823,743 | 10,917,742 | 10,215,024 | 11,712,865 | 11,843,283 |
| Pupil Transportation | 1,409,866 | 1,444,129 | 1,265,647 | 1,445,758 | 1,473,821 |
| Community Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Employee Benefits | 7,500,555 | 7,487,206 | 6,957,587 | 7,092,472 | 7,257,420 |
| Debt Service | 2,034,705 | 2,034,705 | 2,034,705 | 2,037,647 | 1,793,378 |
| Total Expenditures | $ 24,172,490 | $ 24,419,687 | $ 22,768,895 | $ 24,765,000 | $ 24,965,000 |
| Other Uses: | | | | | |
| Interfund Transfers | 140,000 | 140,000 | 124,562 | 135,000 | 135,000 |
| Total Expenditures and Other Uses | $ 24,312,490 | $ 24,559,687 | $ 22,893,457 | $ 24,900,000 | $ 25,100,000 |
| Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures | - | - | 1,527,150 | - | - |
| FUND BALANCE | | | | | |
| Fund Balance - Beginning of Year | - | - | 7,889,817 | - | |
| Prior Period Adjustments (net) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fund Balance - End of Year | $ - # | $ - | $ 9,416,967 | $ - | $ - |

Source: Audited financial report and budgets of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

## BONDED DEBT SERVICE

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30th | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | $ 1,005,000 | $ 621,500.00 | $ 1,626,500.00 |
| 2026 | 750,000 | 574,000.00 | 1,324,000.00 |
| 2027 | 790,000 | 536,500.00 | 1,326,500.00 |
| 2028 | 825,000 | 497,000.00 | 1,322,000.00 |
| 2029 | 870,000 | 455,750.00 | 1,325,750.00 |
| 2030 | 910,000 | 412,250.00 | 1,322,250.00 |
| 2031 | 960,000 | 366,750.00 | 1,326,750.00 |
| 2032 | 1,005,000 | 318,750.00 | 1,323,750.00 |
| 2033 | 1,055,000 | 268,500.00 | 1,323,500.00 |
| 2034 | 1,110,000 | 215,750.00 | 1,325,750.00 |
| 2035 | 1,165,000 | 160,250.00 | 1,325,250.00 |
| 2036 | 1,220,000 | 102,000.00 | 1,322,000.00 |
| 2037 | 820,000 | 41,000.00 | 861,000.00 |
| TOTALS | $ 12,485,000 | $ 4,570,000.00 | $ 17,055,000.00 |

## CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30th | 2020 Refunding of 2010 Bonds | | | 2022 DASNY Bonds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Interest | Total | Principal | Interest | Total |
| 2025 | $ 275,000 | $ 11,000.00 | $ 286,000.00 | $ 730,000 | $ 610,500.00 | $ 1,340,500.00 |
| 2026 | - | - | - | 750,000 | 574,000.00 | 1,324,000.00 |
| 2027 | - | - | - | 790,000 | 536,500.00 | 1,326,500.00 |
| 2028 | - | - | - | 825,000 | 497,000.00 | 1,322,000.00 |
| 2029 | - | - | - | 870,000 | 455,750.00 | 1,325,750.00 |
| 2030 | - | - | - | 910,000 | 412,250.00 | 1,322,250.00 |
| 2031 | - | - | - | 960,000 | 366,750.00 | 1,326,750.00 |
| 2032 | - | - | - | 1,005,000 | 318,750.00 | 1,323,750.00 |
| 2033 | - | - | - | 1,055,000 | 268,500.00 | 1,323,500.00 |
| 2034 | - | - | - | 1,110,000 | 215,750.00 | 1,325,750.00 |
| 2035 | - | - | - | 1,165,000 | 160,250.00 | 1,325,250.00 |
| 2036 | - | - | - | 1,220,000 | 102,000.00 | 1,322,000.00 |
| 2037 | - | - | - | 820,000 | 41,000.00 | 861,000.00 |
| TOTALS | $ 275,000 | $ 11,000.00 | $ 286,000.00 | $ 12,210,000 | $4,559,000.00 | $ 16,769,000.00 |

## MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the School District has agreed to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the SEC to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

(c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties

(d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the securities, unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties

(e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform

(f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes

(g) modifications to rights of security holders, if material

(h) note calls, if material and tender offers

(i) defeasances

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the securities

(k) rating changes

(l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the School District

(m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the School District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the School District, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material

(n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material

(o) incurrence of a "financial obligation" (as defined by the Rule) of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect noteholders, if material; and

(p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (c) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (c) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Notes.

With respect to event (d) the School District does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Notes.

With respect to event (l) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the School District in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the School District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the School District.

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

The School District may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the School District determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Notes; but the School District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

Subject to the receipt of a bond counsel opinion, the School District reserves the right to terminate its obligation to provide the aforedescribed notices of material events, as set forth above, if and when the School District no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Notes within the meaning of the Rule. The School District acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described under this heading is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Notes (including holders of beneficial interests in the Notes). The right of holders of the Notes to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the School District’s obligations under its material event notices undertaking and any failure by the School District to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Notes nor entitle any holder of the Notes to recover monetary damages.

The School District reserves the right to modify from time to time the specific types of information provided or the format of the presentation of such information, to the extent necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the School District; provided that the School District agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

An "Undertaking to Provide Notice of Material Events" to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser at closing.

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# MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
## ALBANY AND SCHOHARIE COUNTIES, NEW YORK

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
### AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

JUNE 30, 2024

**Such Financial Report and opinions were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**FINANCIAL REPORT**
**JUNE 30, 2024**

# MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Members
of the Board of Education of the
Middleburgh Central School District

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### *Opinions*

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Middleburgh Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Middleburgh Central School District, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### *Basis for Opinions*

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### *Prior Period Adjustment – Correction of an Error*

As discussed in Note 8, during the year ended June 30, 2024, management became aware of an error in the District's capital asset balances. The District recorded an adjustment as of July 1, 2023, to correct the error. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### *Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-15, budgetary comparison information on pages 64-65, schedule of changes in total OPEB liability on page 66, schedules of proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) on page 67 and schedules of District contributions on page 68 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

***Supplementary Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Middleburgh Central School District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 69-71 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 77 is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. These supplementary schedules and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 16, 2024, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the district's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
September 16, 2024

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It considers both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are analyzed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2023-2024 budget was approved by the voters for $24,312,490 and actual expenditures for the fiscal year were $22,893,457, equating to a favorable difference of $1,520,286 net of encumbrances. These results are primarily due to carefully monitoring of expenditures and reduction of cost associated with special education and employee benefits. The favorable difference approximates 6% of the total budget.

- In May 2024, the 2024-2025 budget proposal of $24,900,000 was voter approved.

- The School District applied $921,815 of its fund balance to balance the 2024-2025 budget.

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the School District:

- The first two statements are School District-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the School District's overall financial status.

- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the School District, reporting the operation in more detail than the entity-wide statements.

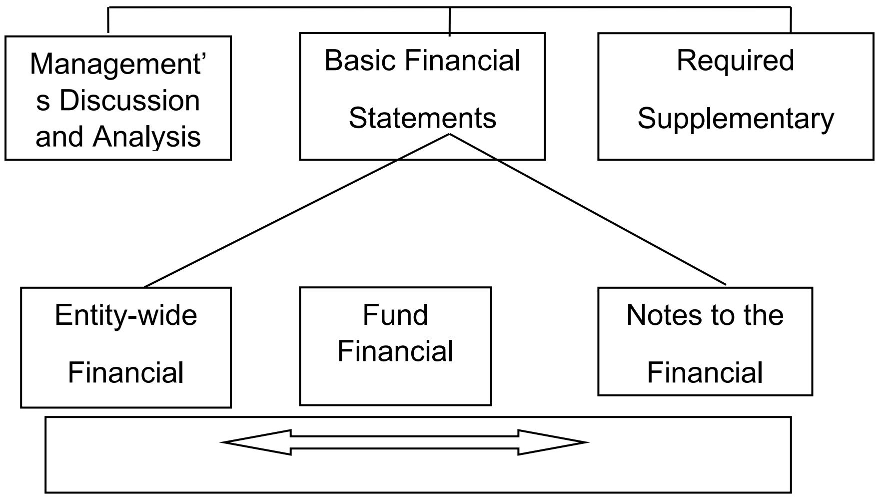
- The governmental fund statements tell how basic services such as instruction and support functions were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.

- Fiduciary funds statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the School District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, including the employees of the School District.

**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information about the financial statements and the balances reported. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the School District's budget for the year. Table A-1 shows how the various sections of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

**Table A-1** Organization of the School District's Annual Financial Report



**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Table A-2 summarizes the major features of the School District's financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

**Table A-2** Major Features of the School District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

| | | Fund Financial Statements | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | School District-Wide | Governmental Funds | Fiduciary Funds |
| Scope | Entire School District (except fiduciary funds) | The day-to-day operating activities of the School District, such as instruction and special education. | Instances in which the School District administers resources on behalf of someone else. |
| Required financial statements | • Statement of net position<br>• Statement of activities | • Balance sheet<br>• Statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances | • Statement of fiduciary net position<br>• Statement of changes in fiduciary net position |
| Accounting basis and measurement focus | Accrual accounting and economic resources focus | Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus | Accrual accounting and economic resources focus |
| Type of asset/deferred inflows-outflows of resources/liability information | All assets, deferred inflows/outflows of resources and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term. | Assets, deferred inflows/outflows of deferred resources, and liabilities that come due during the year or soon after; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included. | All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can. |
| Type of inflow/outflow information | All revenue and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid. | Revenue for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable. | All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid. |

**School District-Wide Statements**
The School District-wide statements report information about the School District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the School District's assets, deferred inflow/outflows of resources, and liabilities. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two School District-wide statements report the School District's *net position* and how they have changed. Net position - the difference between the School District's assets, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and liabilities - is one way to measure the School District's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### School District-Wide Statements (Continued)

- For assessment of the overall health of the School District, additional non-financial factors such as changes in property tax bases and the condition of buildings and other facilities should be considered.

Net position of the governmental activities differ from the governmental fund balances because governmental fund level statements only report transactions using or providing current financial resources. Also, capital assets are reported as expenditures when financial resources (dollars) are expended to purchase or build such assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. Principal and interest payments are considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation is not calculated. Capital assets and long-term debt are accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

School District-wide statements use an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting that involves the following steps to prepare the statement of net position:

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets.
- Report long-term debt as a liability.
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper function.
- Calculate revenue and expenditures using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting.
- Allocate net position balances as follows:
    - Net position invested in capital assets
    - Restricted net position are those with constraints placed on use by external sources or imposed by law.
    - Unrestricted net position are those that do not meet any of the above restrictions.

### Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's funds - not the School District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the School District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the State of New York.

The School District has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental Funds*: Most of the School District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the School District-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. Governmental funds include the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, and the capital projects fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.

**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**Fund Financial Statements (Continued)**

- *Fiduciary Funds*: The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The School District excludes these activities from the School District-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE**

The School District's net position as of June 30, 2024 is detailed in Tables A-3 and A-4

**Table A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position**

| | Governmental Activities | | Total Variance |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Restated | |
| **ASSETS:** | **2024** | **2023** | |
| Current and Other Assets | $ 11,664,090 | $ 9,968,869 | $ 1,695,221 |
| Capital and Lease Assets | 18,066,392 | 21,087,860 | (3,021,468) |
| **Total Assets** | **$ 29,730,482** | **$ 31,056,729** | **$ (1,326,247)** |
| **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:** | | | |
| Deferred Outflows of Resources | **$ 4,352,530** | **$ 18,361,296** | **$ (14,008,766)** |
| **LIABILITIES:** | | | |
| Long-Term Debt Obligations | $ 72,085,924 | $ 95,739,214 | $ (23,653,290) |
| Other Liabilities | 2,759,125 | 2,701,149 | 57,976 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **$ 74,845,049** | **$ 98,440,363** | **$ (23,595,314)** |
| **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:** | | | |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources | **$ 35,361,881** | **$ 28,144,639** | **$ 7,217,242** |
| **NET POSITION:** | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | $ 3,789,371 | $ 13,823,626 | $ (10,034,255) |
| Restricted | 6,673,646 | 3,347,252 | $ 3,326,394 |
| Unrestricted | (86,586,935) | (94,337,855) | 7,750,920 |
| **Total Net Position** | **$ (76,123,918)** | **$ (77,166,977)** | **$ 1,043,059** |

Deferred outflows of resources and long-term liabilities both decreased and deferred inflows increased significantly due to assumption changes made by the actuary in determining other post-employment benefits and pension liabilities.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

### Changes in Net Position (Continued)

The School District's 2023-2024 revenue was $26,295,186 (See Table A-4). Property taxes and New York State and Federal aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 49% and 39% of the total revenue raised, respectively (see Table A-5). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $25,252,127 for 2023-2024.

**Table A-4** Changes in Net Position from Operating Results Governmental Activities Only

| | Governmental Activities | | Total Variance |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | Restated 2023 | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | |
| **Program -** | | | |
| Charges for Service | $ 351,567 | $ 295,158 | $ 56,409 |
| Operating Grants & Contributions | 1,823,901 | 2,032,883 | (208,982) |
| **Total Program** | $ 2,175,468 | $ 2,328,041 | $ (152,573) |
| **General -** | | | |
| Property Taxes | $ 10,305,393 | $ 10,158,145 | $ 147,248 |
| State and Federal Aid | 13,024,309 | 13,108,843 | (84,534) |
| Investment Earnings | 337,395 | 131,190 | 206,205 |
| Compensation for Loss | 521 | 484 | 37 |
| Miscellaneous | 452,100 | 217,798 | 234,302 |
| **Total General** | $ 24,119,718 | $ 23,616,460 | $ 503,258 |
| **TOTAL REVENUES** | **$ 26,295,186** | **$ 25,944,501** | **$ 350,685** |
| **EXPENSES:** | | | |
| General Support | $ 2,271,256 | $ 2,333,746 | $ (62,490) |
| Instruction | 11,396,941 | 11,298,836 | 98,105 |
| Employee Benefits | 5,645,633 | 14,293,863 | (8,648,230) |
| Pupil Transportation | 1,302,834 | 1,350,854 | (48,020) |
| Community Services | 10,049 | 22,200 | (12,151) |
| School Lunch | 531,596 | 419,763 | 111,833 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 3,541,450 | 1,172,055 | 2,369,395 |
| Interest | 552,368 | 755,297 | (202,929) |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | **$ 25,252,127** | **$ 31,646,614** | **$ (6,394,487)** |
| **CHANGE IN NET POSITION** | **$ 1,043,059** | **$ (5,702,113)** | |
| **NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR** | (77,166,977) | (71,464,864) | |
| **NET POSITION, END OF YEAR** | **$ (76,123,918)** | **$ (77,166,977)** | |

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)**

**Table A-5** Sources of Revenue for 2024

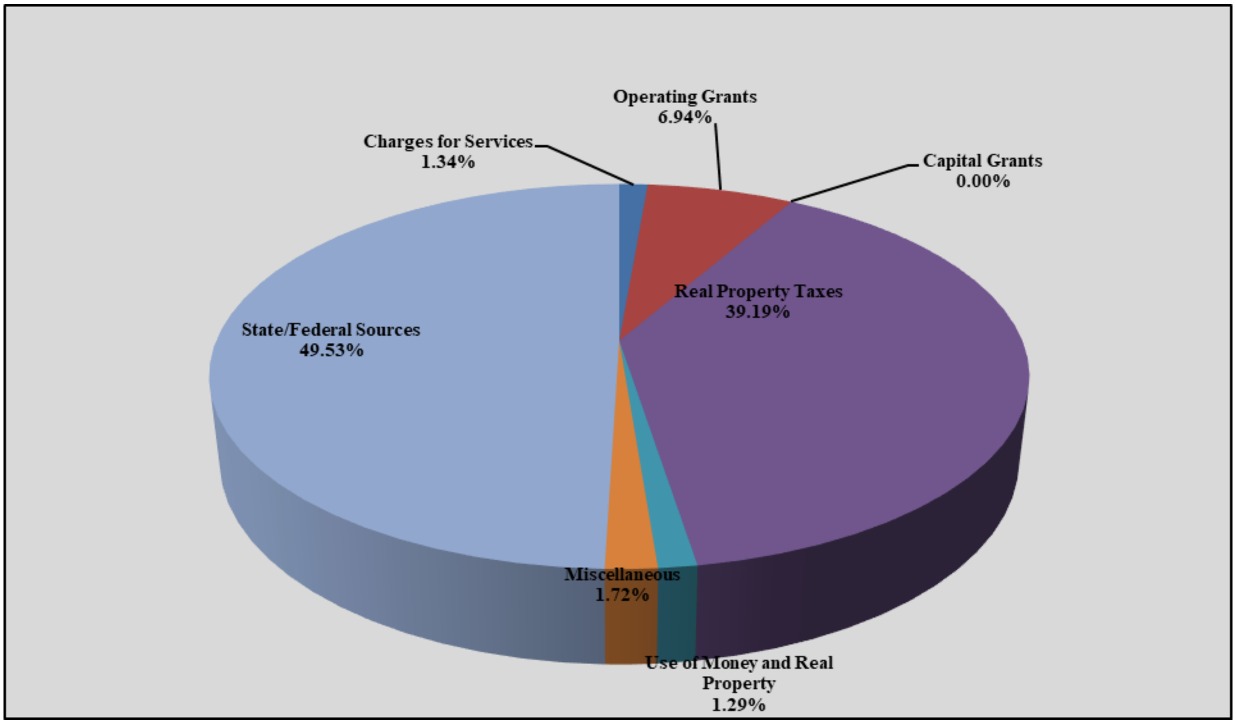
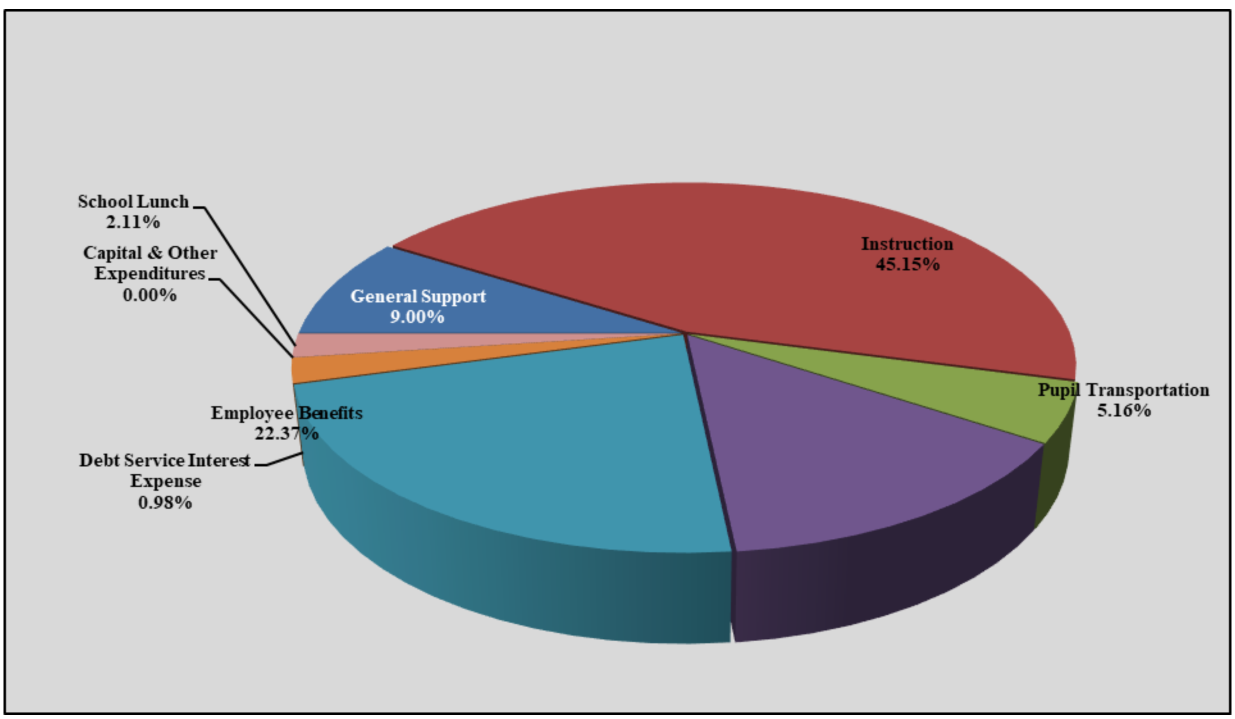



**Table A-6** Sources of Expenses for 2024



## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

### Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled $26,295,186, while total expenses were $25,252,127, accordingly, net position increased $1,043,059. The net result of the change in the School District's financial condition can be credited to:

- Reduction in other post-employment benefit obligation.

Table A-7 presents the cost of several of the School District's major activities. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activity and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the local share of the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

**Table A-7** Net Costs of Governmental Activities

| | Total Cost of Services 2024 | Total Cost of Services 2023 | Percent Change | (Net) Cost of Services 2024 | (Net) Cost of Services 2023 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross Expenses:** | | | | | | |
| General Support | $ 2,271,256 | $ 2,333,746 | -2.68% | $ 2,269,968 | $ 2,333,746 | -2.73% |
| Instruction | 11,396,941 | 11,298,836 | 0.87% | 9,776,239 | 9,374,711 | 4.28% |
| Employee Benefits | 5,645,633 | 14,293,863 | -60.50% | 5,645,633 | 14,293,863 | -60.50% |
| Pupil Transportation | 1,302,834 | 1,350,854 | -3.55% | 1,302,834 | 1,350,854 | -3.55% |
| Community Services | 10,049 | 22,200 | -54.73% | 10,049 | 22,200 | -54.73% |
| School Lunch | 531,596 | 419,763 | 26.64% | (21,882) | 15,847 | -238.08% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 3,541,450 | 1,172,055 | 202.16% | 3,541,450 | 1,172,055 | 202.16% |
| Interest | 552,368 | 755,297 | -26.87% | 552,368 | 755,297 | -26.87% |
| Total Expenses | $ 25,252,127 | $ 31,646,614 | -20.21% | $ 23,076,659 | $ 29,318,573 | -21.29% |

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was $25,252,127.
- The users of the School District's programs financed $351,567 of the cost.
- The federal and state government operating grants financed $1,823,901 of the cost.
- The majority of costs, $23,076,659, were financed by the School District's taxpayers and unallocated NYS aid.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the School District-wide financial statements. The School District's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include proceeds from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (Continued)

### Governmental Fund Highlights

The following is a brief description of the activity in the governmental funds for 2024:

*General Fund*: Revenue exceeded expenditures by $1,527,150 in the 2023-2024 year.

*Special Aid Fund*: By the nature of the fund, special aid does not generate a fund balance. Revenue is recognized as expenditures are made. Approximately $1,298,000 was received for state and federal grants in this fund.

*School Lunch Fund:* The school lunch fund ended 2023-2024 fiscal year with a surplus of $31,584 compared to deficit of $5,784 for the previous year.

*Special Revenue Fund*: This fund is used to account for the scholarships of the District. The fund ended the year with $82,597 in restricted fund balance.

*Capital Projects Fund:* $390,604 was expended for capital projects for the year ended June 30, 2024. The capital projects fund ended 2023-2024 fiscal year with a deficit fund balance of $849,559 compared to a deficit fund balance of $937,925 for the previous year.

*Debt Service Fund*: The debt service fund ended the year with a $231,812 fund balance.

### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

For the 2023-2024 school year, the voters of the School District approved a budget of $23,412,490. That budget was subsequently increased by $247,197 due to encumbrances carried over from 2022-2023.

Through the careful monitoring and control of general fund expenditures for 2023-2024, the School District had a favorable variance of $1,520,286 budget vs. actual for fiscal 2024.

The School District considers the results achieved regarding the 2023-2024 finances to be very satisfactory. The School District also met its target to have $921,815 in fund balance available on June 30, 2024 to support the 2024-25 budget.

The general fund is the only fund which a budget is submitted for the approval of the resident voters and legally adopted.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (Continued)

**Table A-8** General Fund Budgetary Highlights

| | Original Budget | Final Budget | Actual | Encumbrances | Final Budget Variance with Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues** | | | | | |
| Real Property Taxes | $ 10,255,762 | $ 10,255,762 | $ 9,344,939 | $ - | $ (910,823) |
| Real Property Tax Items | 47,879 | 47,879 | 960,454 | - | 912,575 |
| Changes for Services | 135,000 | 135,000 | 326,583 | - | 191,583 |
| Use of Money and Property | 21,000 | 21,000 | 336,321 | - | 315,321 |
| Investment Earnings | - | - | 521 | - | 521 |
| Miscellaneous | 141,000 | 141,000 | 437,519 | - | 296,519 |
| State Sources | 12,730,034 | 12,730,034 | 12,876,814 | - | 146,780 |
| Federal Sources | 60,000 | 60,000 | 137,456 | - | 77,456 |
| Total Revenue and Other Sources | 23,390,675 | 23,390,675 | 24,420,607 | - | 1,029,932 |
| **Expenditures** | | | | | |
| Board of Education | $ 31,349 | $ 33,349 | $ 25,272 | $ - | $ (8,077) |
| Central Administration | 254,756 | 253,756 | 233,499 | 2,149 | (18,108) |
| Finance | 354,844 | 370,310 | 353,715 | 161 | (16,434) |
| Staff | 144,204 | 150,454 | 144,898 | - | (5,556) |
| Central Services | 1,566,754 | 1,566,754 | 1,379,115 | 10,042 | (177,597) |
| Special Items | 181,142 | 161,282 | 159,433 | - | (1,849) |
| Instruction, Administration and Improvement | 583,946 | 578,552 | 536,698 | 5,789 | (36,065) |
| Teaching - Regular School | 5,208,510 | 5,216,980 | 4,939,473 | 105,665 | (171,842) |
| Programs for Students with Disabilities | 2,923,715 | 2,830,537 | 2,561,306 | 2,415 | (266,816) |
| Occupational Education | 427,807 | 443,123 | 443,123 | - | 0 |
| Instructional Media | 849,527 | 880,449 | 811,397 | 7,215 | (61,837) |
| Pupil Services | 925,654 | 968,101 | 923,027 | 12,110 | (32,964) |
| Pupil Transportation | 1,432,219 | 1,444,129 | 1,265,647 | 398 | (178,084) |
| Employee Benefits | 7,500,555 | 7,487,206 | 6,957,587 | - | (529,619) |
| Debt Service | 2,034,705 | 2,034,705 | 2,034,705 | - | 0 |
| Interfund Transfer | 140,000 | 140,000 | 124,562 | - | (15,438) |
| | $ 24,559,687 | $ 24,559,687 | $ 22,893,457 | $ 145,944 | $ (1,520,286) |
| **Net Change in Fund Equity** | | | 1,527,150 | | |
| Fund equity - beginning | | | 7,889,817 | | |
| Fund equity - ending | | | $ 9,416,967 | | |

- As noted above in the results vs. budget table, the School District has an overall favorable budgetary surplus of $2,550,218. This was a result of interest and earnings exceeding estimates by approximately $315,000. Additionally, there was a decrease in the cost of instruction-related expenses – the District had more grant allocations than in year's past, thus, allowing the district to use other funding for some of these expenses. These expenses include salaries, benefits, and contractual costs.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (Continued)

### Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2024, the School District had $18,066,392 invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, buildings, buses, athletic facilities, computers, and other educational equipment.

**Table A-9 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation, in Thousands of Dollars)**

| | 2024 | Restated 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Capital Assets:** | | |
| Land | $ 120,400 | $ 120,400 |
| Work in Progress | - | 14,204,806 |
| Buildings and Improvements | 14,571,029 | 847,249 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 3,324,449 | 5,854,213 |
| **Total Capital Assets** | $ 18,015,878 | $ 21,026,668 |
| **Lease Assets:** | | |
| Equipment | $ 50,514 | $ 61,192 |
| **Total** | **$18,066,392** | **$21,087,860** |

As of June 30, 2024, the School District had $72.1 million in general obligation bonds and other long-term liabilities outstanding. More detailed information about the School District's long-term liabilities is included in the notes to the financial statements.

**Table A-10 Outstanding Long-Term Liabilities (In Thousands of Dollars)**

| Type | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Serial Bonds | $ 12,485,000 | $ 13,445,000 |
| Unamortized Bond Premium | 942,462 | 1,097,599 |
| OPEB | 56,846,897 | 78,626,013 |
| Net Pension Liability | 1,529,897 | 2,280,185 |
| Compensated Absences | 281,668 | 290,417 |
| **Total Long-Term Obligations** | **$ 72,085,924** | **$ 95,739,214** |

During 2024, the School District paid down its debt by retiring $960,000 of outstanding bonds.

## FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the District continues to be aware of the following existing circumstances that could affect its future financial health (both positive and negative):

- The cost of health insurance and other post-retirement benefit costs continue to increase and could potentially affect the School District's financial health. The District continues to pursue opportunities for efficiencies in health insurance and other post-retirement benefit costs.

- The property tax cap will affect how future budgets are developed. The 2023/2024 year budget process and with future budget processes the District will incorporate an analysis of this property tax cap on future budgets as part of a long-range financial plan.

- The District will be examining closely the fund balance projection in future school years to determine if funding is needed in restricted fund balances (reserves).

- The District will continue to explore cost-saving efficiencies for energy and supply costs to help offset rising costs due to inflation.

## CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the School District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to demonstrate the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

Middleburgh Central School District Business Office
291 Main Street
PO Box 606
Middleburgh, New York 12122

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Statement of Net Position**

**June 30, 2024**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ | 2,598,248 |
| Restricted cash and cash equivalents | | 637,979 |
| Investments | | 890,003 |
| Restricted Investments | | 6,359,237 |
| Accounts receivable | | 1,169,493 |
| Inventories | | 9,130 |
| Capital assets, net | | 18,015,878 |
| Lease assets, net | | 50,514 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **$** | **29,730,482** |
| | | |
| **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | |
| Deferred outflows of resources | **$** | **4,352,530** |
| | | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Accounts payable | $ | 586,196 |
| Accrued liabilities | | 158,526 |
| Refundable advances | | 2,397 |
| Due to other governments | | 4 |
| Due to teachers' retirement system | | 696,871 |
| Due to employees' retirement system | | 109,345 |
| Bond anticipation notes payable | | 1,079,933 |
| Other Liabilities | | 125,853 |
| **Long-Term Obligations:** | | |
| Due in one year | | 1,153,147 |
| Due in more than one year | | 70,932,777 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | **$** | **74,845,049** |
| | | |
| **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | |
| Deferred inflows of resources | **$** | **35,361,881** |
| | | |
| **NET POSITION** | | |
| Net investment in capital assets/lease assets | $ | 3,789,371 |
| Restricted | | 6,673,646 |
| Unrestricted | | (86,586,935) |
| **TOTAL NET POSITION** | **$** | **(76,123,918)** |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Statement of Activities**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| Functions/Programs | Expenses | Program Revenues: Charges for Services | Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions | Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions | Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General support | $ 2,271,256 | $ - | $ 1,288 | $ - | $ (2,269,968) |
| Instruction | 11,396,941 | 322,549 | 1,298,153 | - | (9,776,239) |
| Employee benefits | 5,645,633 | - | - | - | (5,645,633) |
| Pupil transportation | 1,302,834 | - | - | - | (1,302,834) |
| Community services | 10,049 | - | - | - | (10,049) |
| School lunch | 531,596 | 29,018 | 524,460 | - | 21,882 |
| Depreciation - unallocated | 3,506,102 | - | - | - | (3,506,102) |
| Amortization - unallocated | 35,348 | - | - | - | (35,348) |
| Interest | 552,368 | - | - | - | (552,368) |
| **Total Functions/Programs** | **$ 25,252,127** | **$ 351,567** | **$ 1,823,901** | **$ -** | **$ (23,076,659)** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **General Revenues:** | |
| Property taxes and tax items | $ 10,305,393 |
| State and federal aid | 13,024,309 |
| Investment earnings | 337,395 |
| Compensation for loss | 521 |
| Miscellaneous | 452,100 |
| **Total General Revenues** | **$ 24,119,718** |
| Changes in Net Position | $ 1,043,059 |
| **Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Originally Stated** | (69,382,548) |
| Prior Period Adjustment - Correction of an Error (Note 8) | (7,784,429) |
| **Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated** | (77,166,977) |
| **Net Position, End of Year** | **$ (76,123,918)** |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

### Balance Sheet

### Governmental Funds

### June 30, 2024

| | General Fund | Special Aid Fund | School Lunch Fund | Special Revenue Fund | Debt Service Fund | Capital Projects Fund | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ 2,507,128 | $ - | $ 91,120 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 2,598,248 |
| Restricted cash and cash equivalents | 93,196 | - | - | 82,597 | 231,812 | 230,374 | 637,979 |
| Investments | 890,003 | - | - | - | - | - | 890,003 |
| Restricted Investments | 6,359,237 | - | - | - | - | - | 6,359,237 |
| Receivables | 1,004,771 | 142,217 | 22,505 | - | - | - | 1,169,493 |
| Inventories | - | - | 9,130 | - | - | - | 9,130 |
| Due from other funds | 120,301 | - | - | - | - | - | 120,301 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **$10,974,636** | **$ 142,217** | **$ 122,755** | **$ 82,597** | **$ 231,812** | **$ 230,374** | **$ 11,784,391** |
| **LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)** | | | | | | | |
| **Liabilities -** | | | | | | | |
| Accounts payable | $ 533,952 | $ 19,417 | $ 32,827 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 586,196 |
| Accrued liabilities | 91,648 | 102 | - | - | - | - | 91,750 |
| Notes payable - bond anticipation notes | - | - | - | - | - | 1,079,933 | 1,079,933 |
| Due to other funds | - | 120,301 | - | - | - | - | 120,301 |
| Due to other governments | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Due to TRS | 696,871 | - | - | - | - | - | 696,871 |
| Due to ERS | 109,345 | - | - | - | - | - | 109,345 |
| Other liabilities | 125,853 | - | - | - | - | - | 125,853 |
| Refundable advances | - | 2,397 | - | - | - | - | 2,397 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | **$ 1,557,669** | **$ 142,217** | **$ 32,831** | **$ -** | **$ -** | **$ 1,079,933** | **$ 2,812,650** |
| **Fund Equity (Deficiency) -** | | | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ - | $ 9,130 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 9,130 |
| Restricted | 6,359,237 | - | - | 82,597 | 231,812 | - | 6,673,646 |
| Assigned | 1,067,759 | - | 80,794 | - | - | - | 1,148,553 |
| Unassigned | 1,989,971 | - | - | - | - | (849,559) | 1,140,412 |
| **TOTAL FUND EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)** | **$ 9,416,967** | **$ -** | **$ 89,924** | **$ 82,597** | **$ 231,812** | **$ (849,559)** | **$ 8,971,741** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)** | **$10,974,636** | **$ 142,217** | **$ 122,755** | **$ 82,597** | **$ 231,812** | **$ 230,374** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:** | |
| Capital assets/lease assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. | 18,066,392 |
| Interest is accrued on outstanding bonds in the statement of net position but not in the funds. | (66,776) |
| The following long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds: | |
| Serial bonds payable | (12,485,000) |
| OPEB | (56,846,897) |
| Compensated absences | (281,668) |
| Unamortized premium | (942,462) |
| Deferred outflow - pension | 4,129,674 |
| Deferred outflow - OPEB | 222,856 |
| Net pension liability | (1,529,897) |
| Deferred inflow - pension | (874,512) |
| Deferred inflow - OPEB | (34,487,369) |
| **Net Position of Governmental Activities** | **$ (76,123,918)** |

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity**

**Governmental Funds**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | General Fund | Special Aid Fund | School Lunch Fund | Special Revenue Fund | Debt Service Fund | Capital Projects Fund | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES** | | | | | | | |
| Real property taxes and tax items | $ 10,305,393 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 10,305,393 |
| Charges for services | 326,583 | - | - | - | - | - | 326,583 |
| Use of money and property | 336,321 | - | 13 | 57 | - | 1,023 | 337,414 |
| Sale of property and compensation for loss | 521 | - | - | - | - | - | 521 |
| Miscellaneous | 437,519 | 1,288 | 9,689 | 845 | - | - | 449,341 |
| State sources | 12,876,814 | 297,454 | 88,306 | - | - | 10,039 | 13,272,613 |
| Federal sources | 137,456 | 1,000,699 | 436,154 | - | - | - | 1,574,309 |
| Sales | - | - | 29,018 | - | - | - | 29,018 |
| **TOTAL REVENUES** | **$24,420,607** | **$ 1,299,441** | **$ 563,180** | **$ 902** | **$ -** | **$ 11,062** | **$26,295,192** |
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | | | | | |
| General support | $ 2,295,932 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 2,295,932 |
| Instruction | 10,215,024 | 1,286,626 | - | - | - | - | 11,501,650 |
| Pupil transportation | 1,265,647 | 37,187 | - | - | - | - | 1,302,834 |
| Community services | - | - | - | 10,049 | - | - | 10,049 |
| Employee benefits | 6,957,587 | 190 | - | - | - | - | 6,957,777 |
| Debt service - principal | 1,327,908 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,327,908 |
| Debt service - interest | 706,797 | - | - | - | - | - | 706,797 |
| Cost of sales | - | - | 530,016 | - | - | - | 530,016 |
| Capital outlay | - | - | 1,580 | - | - | 390,604 | 392,184 |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURES** | **$22,768,895** | **$ 1,324,003** | **$ 531,596** | **$ 10,049** | **$ -** | **$ 390,604** | **$25,025,147** |
| **EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES** | $ 1,651,712 | $ (24,562) | $ 31,584 | $ (9,147) | $ - | $ (379,542) | $ 1,270,045 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)** | | | | | | | |
| Transfers - in | $ - | $ 24,562 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 100,000 | $ 124,562 |
| Transfers - out | (124,562) | - | - | - | - | - | (124,562) |
| BAN's redeemed from appropriations | - | - | - | - | - | 367,908 | 367,908 |
| **TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)** | **$ (124,562)** | **$ 24,562** | **$ -** | **$ -** | **$ -** | **$ 467,908** | **$ 367,908** |
| **NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY** | **$ 1,527,150** | **$ -** | **$ 31,584** | **$ (9,147)** | **$ -** | **$ 88,366** | **$ 1,637,953** |
| **FUND EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR** | 7,889,817 | - | 58,340 | 91,744 | 231,812 | (937,925) | 7,333,788 |
| **FUND EQUITY, END OF YEAR** | **$ 9,416,967** | **$ -** | **$ 89,924** | **$ 82,597** | **$ 231,812** | **$ (849,559)** | **$ 8,971,741** |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Equity of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** | | $ 1,637,953 |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because: | | |
| Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The following are the amounts by which capital outlays and additions of assets in excess depreciation in the current period: | | |
| Additions to Assets, Net | $ 495,312 | |
| Lease Additions, Net | 24,670 | |
| Amortization of Lease Assets | (35,348) | |
| Depreciation | (3,506,102) | |
| | | (3,021,468) |
| Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. The following details these items as they effect the governmental activities: | | |
| Debt Repayments | $ 1,327,908 | |
| Proceeds from BAN Redemption | (367,908) | |
| | | 960,000 |
| Amortization of bond premium is an adjustment to interest expense in the statement of activities | | 155,137 |
| In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. | | (708) |
| The net OPEB liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. | | 2,096,591 |
| (Increase) decrease in proportionate share of net pension asset/liability reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds | | |
| Teachers' Retirement System | | (616,219) |
| Employees' Retirement System | | (176,976) |
| In the Statement of Activities, vacation pay, teachers' retirement incentive and judgments and claims are measured by the amount accrued during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount actually paid. The following provides the differences of these items as presented in the governmental activities: | | |
| Compensated Absences | | 8,749 |
| **CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES** | | **$ 1,043,059** |

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Middleburgh Central School District ("the District") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. Those principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standards-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies used by the District are described below:

### *A. Reporting Entity*

The Middleburgh Central School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education. The President of the Board serves as the chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for and controls all activities related to public school education within the District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

The reporting entity of the District is based upon criteria set forth by GASB Statement 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement 39, *Component Units*. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the District and its component unit. The District is not a component unit of another reporting entity.

The decision to include a potential component unit in the District's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, the following is a brief description of certain entities included in the District's reporting entity.

As a result of applying this guidance and due to the administrative involvement defined in footnote 1 to paragraph 8b of GASB 84, the District accounts for these student organization funds within the General Fund:

#### *The Extraclassroom Activity Fund*

The extraclassroom activity fund of the District represents funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity fund can be found at the District's business office, located at 291 Main Street, Middleburgh, NY 12122.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *B. Joint Venture*

The Middleburgh Central School District is a component district of the Capital Region Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that share planning, services, and programs which provide educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

BOCES are organized under Section 1950 of the New York State Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of Section 1950 of the New York State Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (Section 1950(6)). In addition, BOCES Boards are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under Section 119-n(a) of the General Municipal Law.

A BOCES' budget is comprised of separate budgets for administrative, program, and capital costs. Each component school district's share of administrative and capital cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment as defined in the New York State Education Law, Section 1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the District was billed $2,129,191 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES Aid amounted to $840,973. Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office.

### *C. Basis of Presentation*

#### *District-wide statements*

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, State aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column, if any, reflects capital-specific grants.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to the particular function. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *C. Basis of Presentation*

#### *Fund financial statements*

Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

The accounts of the District are organized into funds or account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances revenue, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the financial statements. Significant transactions between funds within a fund type have been eliminated. The fund types and account groups used by the District are as follows:

The following are the District governmental funds:

1. General Fund

   The General Fund is the principal operating fund and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

2. Special Revenue Funds

   The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of special revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Special Revenue Funds include the following funds:

   a. Special Aid Fund

      These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes and other activities whose funds are restricted as to use. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

   b. School Lunch Fund

      The school lunch fund is used to account for child nutrition activities whose funds are restricted as to use.

   c. Special Revenue Fund

      Used to account for revenues legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes such as scholarships.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *C. Basis of Presentation*

***Fund financial statements***

3. Capital Projects Fund

   The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or renovation of major capital facilities, or equipment.

4. Debt Service Fund

   This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental activities. When a capital asset is sold and all or a portion of the bonds used to finance the capital asset are outstanding, this fund must be used to account for the proceeds from the sale of capital assets up to the balance of related bonds outstanding.

Other Fund Type:

***Fiduciary Funds***

Fiduciary activities are those in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included the District-wide financial statements because their resources do not belong to the District and are not available to be used. There are no activities that meet the criteria to be reported as fiduciary funds.

### *D. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus*

General Information

Accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The District-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *D. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus*

General Information

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within ninety days after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, post-employment benefits, pensions and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

### *E. Refundable Advances*

Refundable advances arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for refundable advances is removed and revenues are recognized.

### *F. Property Taxes*

I. Calendar

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than September 1, and became a lien on August 2, 2023. Taxes were collected during the period September 1 to October 31, 2023.

II. Enforcement

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County Treasurer of Schoharie County in which the District is located. An amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement, is paid by the County to the District later than the following April 1.

### *G. Restricted Resources*

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, the District's policy concerning which to apply first varies with the intended use, and with associated legal requirements, many of which are described elsewhere in these Notes.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *H. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting*

I. Budget Policies

The budget policies are as follows:

a. The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the General Fund.

b. The proposed appropriation budget for the General Fund is approved by the voters within the District.

c. Appropriations are adopted at the program line-item level.

d. Appropriations established by adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not located in the original budget (when permitted by law). Supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need which exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. There were no supplemental appropriations for June 30, 2024.

e. Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with GAAP. Appropriations authorized for the year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward from the prior year.

f. Budgets are established and used for individual capital project funds expenditures as approved by a special referendum of the District’s voters. The maximum project amount authorized is based primarily upon the cost of the project plus any requirements for external borrowings, not annual appropriations. These budgets do not lapse and are carried over to subsequent fiscal years until the completion of the projects.

II. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used for budget control and monitoring purposes and is reported as a part of the governmental funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve applicable appropriations. Outstanding encumbrances as of year-end are presented as reservations of fund balance and do not represent expenditures or liabilities. These commitments will be honored in the subsequent period. Related expenditures are recognized at that time, as the liability is incurred, or the commitment is paid.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *H. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting*

III. Budget Basis of Accounting

Under GASB No. 34, budgetary comparison information is required to be presented for the General Fund and each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally adopted budget. The District is not legally required to adopt a budget for its Special Revenue Funds. Therefore, budget comparison information for special revenue funds is not included in the District's financial statements.

### *I. Cash and Investments*

The District investment policies are governed by New York State statutes. District monies must be deposited in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and School Districts. Investments are stated at fair value.

### *J. Accounts Receivable*

Accounts receivable are shown at gross, with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

### *K. Inventories and Prepaid Items*

Inventories of food and/or supplies in the School Lunch Fund are recorded at cost using the first-in, first-out basis or, in the case of surplus food, at stated value, which approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

Prepaid items represent payments made by the District for which benefits extend beyond year-end. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the District-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the statement of net position or balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *L. Interfund Transactions*

The operations of the District include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowing. The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of providing cash flow. These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditures and revenues to provide financing or other services.

In the District-wide statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary funds.

The governmental funds report all interfund transactions as originally recorded. Interfund receivables and payables may be netted on the accompanying governmental funds balance sheet when it is the District’s practice to settle these amounts at a net balance based upon the right of legal offset.

### *M. Short-Term Debt*

The District may issue revenue anticipation notes (RANs) or tax anticipation notes (TANs), in anticipation of the receipt of revenue. These notes are recorded as a liability in the fund that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of the notes. The RANs and TANs represent a liability that will be extinguished by the use of expendable, available resources of the fund.

The District may issue budget notes up to an amount not to exceed 5% of the amount of the annual budget during any fiscal year for expenditures for which an insufficient or no provision is made in the annual budget. The budget note must be repaid no later than the close of the second fiscal year succeeding the year in which the note was issued.

The District may issue Bond Anticipation Notes (BAN), in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. State law requires that BAN’s issued for capital purposes are converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date.

### *N. Fund Equity - Reservations and Designations*

District-wide statements

In the District-wide statements there are three classes of net position:

Net investment in capital assets/lease assets - consists of net capital and lease assets (cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *N. Fund Equity - Reservations and Designations*

Restricted net position - reports net position when constraints placed on the assets or deferred outflows are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position - reports the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District.

Fund statements:

In the governmental funds statements there are five classifications of fund equity:

**Non-spendable** - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund equity includes the following:

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Inventory in School Lunch | $ 9,130 |
| **Total Nonspendable Fund Balance** | **$ 9,130** |

**Restricted** - includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of all other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. All encumbrances of funds other than the General Fund are classified as restricted fund equity. The District has established the following restricted fund equity:

Reserve for Employee Benefit Accrued Liability

Reserve for employee benefit accrued liability (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee benefits due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve fund may be established by a majority vote of the Board of Education and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated.

Repairs

According to General Municipal Law §6-d, must be used to pay the cost of repairs to capital improvements or equipment, which repairs are of a type not recurring annually. The Board of Education, without voter approval, may establish a repair reserve fund by a majority vote of its members. Voter approval is required to fund this reserve (Opinion of the New York State Comptroller 81-401). Expenditures from this reserve may be used only after a public hearing has been held, except in emergency situations. If no hearing is held, the amount expended must be repaid to the reserve fund over the next two subsequent fiscal years.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *N. Fund Equity - Reservations and Designations*

Unemployment Insurance Reserve

Unemployment Insurance Reserve (GML §6-m) is used to pay the cost of reimbursement to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund for payments made to claimants where the employer has elected to use the benefit reimbursement method. This reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal year's budget. If the District elects to convert to tax (contribution) basis, excess resources in the fund over the sum sufficient to pay pending claims may be transferred to any other reserve fund.

Retirement Contributions

According to General Municipal Law §6-r, all expenditures made from the retirement contributions reserve fund must be used for financing retirement contributions to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. This reserve is established by Board resolution and is funded by budgetary appropriation and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. During a fiscal year, a Board may adopt a resolution establishing a sub-fund for contributions to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. During a fiscal year, the Board may authorize payment into the sub-fund of up to 2% of the total covered salaries paid during the preceding fiscal year, with the total amount funded not to exceed 10% of the total covered salaries during the preceding fiscal year. The sub-fund is separately administered, but must comply with all the existing provisions of General Municipal Law §6-r. The portion of the reserve for TRS is $605,449 and $482,849 for ERS.

Insurance Reserve

The Insurance Reserve (GML §6-n) is used to fund certain uninsured losses, claims, actions, or judgments for which the local government is authorized or required to purchase or maintain insurance, with a number of exceptions. An insurance reserve fund may also be used to pay for expert or professional services in connection with the investigation, adjustment, or settlement of claims, actions, or judgments.

Capital Reserve

According to Education Law §3651, must be used to pay the cost of any object or purpose for which bonds may be issued. The creation of a capital reserve fund requires authorization by a majority of the voters establishing the purpose of the reserve, the ultimate amount, its probable term and the source of the funds. Expenditure may be made from the reserve only for a specific purpose further authorized by the voters. The form for the required legal notice for the vote on establishing and funding the reserve and the form of the proposition to be place on the ballot are set forth in §3651 of the Education Law.

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## *N. Fund Equity - Reservations and Designations*

Workers' Compensation

According to General Municipal Law §6-j, these reserve funds must be used to pay compensation and benefits, medical, hospital, or other expenses authorized by Article 2 of the Workers' Compensation Law and to pay the expenses of administering a self-insurance workers' compensation program. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year the Board may elect to transfer all or part of the excess amount to certain other reserve funds, or may apply all or part of the excess to the budget appropriation of the next succeeding fiscal year.

Property Loss and Liability

According to Education Law §1709 (8)(C), these reserve funds are used to cover property loss and liability claims incurred. The reserve may be established by board action, and is funded by budgetary appropriations. The total amount of reserves cannot exceed 3 percent of the annual budget (exclusive of any planned balance presently authorized) or $15,000, whichever is larger.

Special Revenue Fund

Restricted for scholarships for students that meet donor specified criteria.

Debt Service

Used to account for unspent proceeds of debt restricted for debt service.
Restricted fund equity includes the following:

| General Fund - | Total |
|---|---|
| Workers' Compensation | $ 158,517 |
| Unemployment Costs | 155,885 |
| Retirement Contribution - ERS | 482,849 |
| Retirement Contribution - TRS | 605,449 |
| Insurance | 264,195 |
| Repair | 411,356 |
| Property Loss/Liability | 211,356 |
| Capital Reserves | 3,528,391 |
| Employee Benefit Accrued Liability | 541,239 |
| **Special Revenue Fund -** | |
| Scholarships | 82,597 |
| **Debt Service Fund -** | |
| Debt Service | 231,812 |
| **Total Restricted Fund Balance** | **$ 6,673,646** |

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *N. Fund Equity - Reservations and Designations*

**Committed** - Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The District has no committed fund equity as of June 30, 2024.

**Assigned** - Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The purpose of the constraint must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund equity represents the residual amount of fund equity. Assigned fund equity also includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget, as well as encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the fiscal year. All encumbrances of the General Fund are classified as Assigned Fund Equity in the General Fund.

Appropriated fund balance includes the following:

| | Total |
|---|---|
| General Fund - Encumbrances | $ 145,944 |
| General Fund - Appropriated for Taxes | 921,815 |
| School Lunch Fund - Year End Equity | 80,794 |
| **Total Assigned Fund Balance** | **$1,148,553** |

Reserve for Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of expenditures are recorded for budgetary control purposes in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over-expenditure of established appropriations.

Purpose of Encumbrances

| | |
|---|---|
| **General Fund -** | |
| General Support | $ 12,352 |
| Instruction | 133,194 |
| Pupil Transportation | 398 |
| **Total General Fund Encumbrances** | **$ 145,944** |

**Unassigned** - Includes all other General Fund net amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification is used to report a deficit fund equity resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or assigned.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *N. Fund Equity - Reservations and Designations*

NYS Real Property Tax Law Section 1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a District can retain to no more than 4% of the District's budget for the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund equity of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation. The District exceeded the 4% limitation by $993,971 at June 30, 2024.

Net Position/Fund Equity:

Net Position Flow Assumption: Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the district-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Equity Flow Assumption: Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total committed, assigned, and unassigned fund equity). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund equity in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Order of Use of Fund Equity:

The District's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund equity, restricted fund equity, committed fund equity, assigned fund equity and unassigned fund equity at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, nonspendable fund equity are determined first and then restricted fund equity for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund equity amounts for funds other than the General Fund are classified as restricted fund equity. In the General Fund, committed fund equity is determined next, then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund equity cannot cause a negative unassigned fund equity.

### *O. Post-Employment Benefits*

In addition to providing the retirement benefits described in Note 4.B.I, the District provides post-employment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of the employment contract negotiated between the District and its employee groups as governed by Board of Education Policy. Substantially all of these employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post-employment benefits is shared between the District and the retired employee. See Note 6.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *P. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations*

Payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the District-wide financial statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources. Claims and judgments, and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

Long-term obligations represent the District's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as due in one year or due and payable after one year in the Statement of Net Position.

### *Q. Capital Assets*

Capital assets are reported at actual cost or estimated historical cost based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Land and construction in process are not depreciated. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-wide statements are as follows:

| Class | Capitalization Threshold | Depreciation Method | Estimated Useful Life |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings and Improvements | $ 1,000 | SL | 15-50 Years |
| Machinery and Equipment | $ 1,000 | SL | 5-25 Years |

### *R. Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of compensated absences, other post-employment benefits, potential contingent liabilities, actuarial calculation of net pension asset/liability, deferred inflows/outflows, and useful lives of long-term assets.

### *S. Vested Employee Benefits*

District employees are granted vacation in varying amounts, based principally on length of service and service position. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within varying time periods.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *S. Vested Employee Benefits*

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Sick leave use is based on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis.

Upon retirement, resignation, or death, employees may receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave, based on contractual provisions.

Consistent with GASB Statement 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, the liability has been calculated using the vesting/termination method and an accrual for that liability is included in the District-wide financial statements at year-end. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the applicable contract rates in effect at year-end.

In the fund statements only, the amount of matured liabilities is accrued within the General Fund based upon expendable and available financial resources. These amounts are expensed on a pay-as-you go basis.

### *T. Implementation of New Accounting Standards*

The District has adopted all current Statements of the GASB that are applicable. At June 30, 2024, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

GASB Statement 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2024.

Implementation of this standard dd not have a material impact on the District.

### *U. Future Changes in Accounting Standards*

GASB has issued Statement 101, *Compensated Absences*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2026.

The District will evaluate the impact each of these pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

### *V. Lease Assets*

The District-wide financial statements, lease assets are reported within the major class of the underlying asset and valued at the future minimum lease payment. Amortization is between 3 and 5 years based on the contract terms and/or estimated replacement of the assets.

## 2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund statements and the District-wide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the statement of activities and changes in net position compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

***Total Fund Equity of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities***

Total fund equity of the District's governmental funds differs from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets, as applied to the reporting of capital assets and long-term liabilities, including pensions.

***Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity vs. Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position***

Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund equity and the statement of activities and changes in net position fall into one of five broad categories. The differences represent:

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenue only when it is considered "available", whereas the statement of activities and changes in net position reports revenue when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used in the statement of activities and changes in net position.

Capital Related Differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported in the statement of activities and changes in net position, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the governmental fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the statement of activities and changes in net position.

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the statement of activities and changes in net position as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the statement of net position.

## 2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS

***Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity vs. Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position***

Pension Differences

Pension differences occur as a result of changes in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset/liability and differences between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of the total contributions to the pension systems.

OPEB Differences

OPEB differences occur as a result of changes in the District's total OPEB liability and differences between the District's contributions and OPEB expense.

## 3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY

***Deficit Fund Equity***

There was a deficit fund equity in the capital projects fund of $849,559. This deficit is caused by financing the project with bond anticipation notes. When the bond anticipation notes are refinanced with bonds, this deficit will be removed.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

***A. Assets***

I. Cash and Investments

Deposits

Deposits are valued at cost or cost plus interest and are categorized as either (1) insured, or for which the securities are held by the District's agent in the District's name, (2) collateralized, and for which the securities are held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the District's name, or (3) uncollateralized. At June 30, 2024 all deposits were fully insured and collateralized by the District's agent in the District's name.

Investment and Deposit Policy

The District follows an investment and deposit policy, the overall objective of which is to adequately safeguard the principal amount of funds invested or deposited; conformance with Federal, state and other legal requirements; and provide sufficient liquidity of invested funds in order to meet obligations as they become due. Oversight of investment activity is the responsibility of the Business Administrator of the District.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

I. Cash and Investments

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of investments will be affected by changing interest rates. The District's investment policy does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

The District's policy is to minimize the risk of loss due to failure of an issuer or other counterparty to an investment to fulfill its obligations. The District's investment and deposit policy authorizes the reporting entity to purchase the following types of investments:

- Interest bearing demand accounts
- Certificates of deposit
- Obligations of the United States Treasury and Unites States agencies
- Obligations of New York State and its localities

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the reporting entity may not recover its deposits. In accordance with the District's investment and deposit policy, all deposits of the District including interest bearing demand accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIC) shall be secured by a pledge of securities with an aggregate value equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits. The District restricts the securities to the following eligible items:

The District restricts the securities to the following eligible items:

- Obligations issued, fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, by the United States Treasury and United States agencies
- Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by New York State and its localities
- Obligations issued by other than New York State rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organizations

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

I. Cash and Investments

<u>Investments</u>

U.S. GAAP establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means
- If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

All of the District's investments are valued based on Level 2 of the hierarchy.

The District participates in NYCLASS, a multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 5-G, Section 119-0, whereby it holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. At June 30, 2024, the District held $7,249,240 in these investments consisting of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

I. Cash and Investments

Investments

Total investments of the cooperative as of June 30, 2024, based on unaudited numbers, are $11,737,682,390, which consisted of $1,927,327,448 in repurchase agreements, $230,058,575 in FDIC insured bank deposits, $1,537,636,393 in collateralized bank deposits and $8,042,659,974 in U.S. Government Treasury Securities.

The following valuation inputs are included as investments.

| Investments in Securities at Fair Value | Level 1 | Valuation Inputs Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund | $ - | $ 7,249,240 | - | $ 7,249,240 |

The above amounts represent the fair value of the investment pool shares. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the portfolio did not have significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in determining fair value. Thus, a reconciliation of assets in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) which were used in determining fair value is not applicable.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the period. The portfolio recognizes transfers between the levels as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

Risks and Uncertainties with Investments

The District invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of net position.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

I. Cash and Investments

Restricted Cash and Investments

Restricted cash and investments consists of the following:

| General Fund: | Total |
|---|---|
| Workers' Compensation | $ 158,517 |
| Unemployment Costs | 155,885 |
| Retirement Contribution - ERS | 482,849 |
| Retirement Contribution - TRS | 605,449 |
| Insurance | 264,195 |
| Repair | 411,356 |
| Liability | 211,356 |
| Capital Reserves | 3,528,391 |
| Employee Benefit Accrued Liability | 541,239 |
| Extraclassroom Activity Fund | 93,196 |
| **Special Revenue Fund -** | |
| Scholarships | 82,597 |
| **Debt Service Fund -** | |
| Debt Service | 231,812 |
| **Capital Projects Fund-** | |
| Capital Projects | 230,374 |
| **Total** | **$6,997,216** |

II. Receivables

Receivable balances for the year ended June 30, 2024 are:

| | Governmental Activities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description | General Fund | Special Aid Fund | School Lunch Fund | Total |
| Accounts Receivable | $ 234,298 | $ - | $ 803 | $ 235,101 |
| Due From State and Federal | 326,420 | 142,217 | 21,702 | 490,339 |
| Due From Other Governments | 444,053 | - | - | 444,053 |
| **Total Receivables** | **$ 1,004,771** | **$ 142,217** | **$ 22,505** | **$ 1,169,493** |

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

III. Interfund Transactions

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. The balances result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made.

During 2023-2024, the General fund transferred $24,562 to the Special Aid Fund for the Districts share of the special education summer school program its students attended and $100,000 to the Capital Projects Fund for state approved projects.

Interfund transactions and balances at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

| | Interfund | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Receivables** | **Payables** | **Revenues** | **Expenditures** |
| General Fund | $ 120,301 | $ - | $ - | $ 124,562 |
| Special Aid Fund | - | 120,301 | 24,562 | - |
| School Lunch Fund | - | - | - | - |
| Debt Service Fund | - | - | - | - |
| Capital Projects Fund | - | - | 100,000 | - |
| **Total** | **$ 120,301** | **$ 120,301** | **$ 124,562** | **$ 124,562** |

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

IV. Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

| Type | Restated Balance 7/1/2023 | Additions | Deletions | Balance 6/30/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Governmental Activities:** | | | | |
| **Capital Assets that are not Depreciated -** | | | | |
| Land | $ 120,400 | $ - | $ - | $ 120,400 |
| Work in progress | 14,204,806 | - | 14,204,806 | - |
| ***Total Nondepreciable*** | $ 14,325,206 | $ - | $ 14,204,806 | $ 120,400 |
| **Capital Assets that are Depreciated -** | | | | |
| Buildings and Improvements | $ 4,281,404 | $ 14,325,206 | $ - | $ 18,606,610 |
| Machinery and equipment | 7,926,746 | 374,912 | - | 8,301,658 |
| *Total Depreciated Assets* | $ 12,208,150 | $ 14,700,118 | $ - | $ 26,908,268 |
| **Less Accumulated Depreciation -** | | | | |
| Buildings and Improvements | $ 3,434,155 | $ 601,426 | $ - | $ 4,035,581 |
| Machinery and equipment | 2,072,533 | 2,904,676 | - | 4,977,209 |
| *Total Accumulated Depreciation* | $ 5,506,688 | $ 3,506,102 | $ - | $ 9,012,790 |
| ***Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation*** | $ 6,701,462 | $ 11,194,016 | $ - | $ 17,895,478 |
| **Total Capital Assets** | **$ 21,026,668** | **$ 11,194,016** | **$ 14,204,806** | **$ 18,015,878** |

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recorded a prior period adjustment to the opening balance of capital assets. See Note 8.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *A. Assets*

V. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District may have four items that qualify for reporting in this category. First is the deferred loss on refunding reported in the Statement of Net Position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) subsequent to the measurement date. The fourth item relates to the OPEB and pension systems reporting in the District Wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the actual and expected experience and change in assumptions.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District may have two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability (TRS and ERS System) and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and it proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is related to the OPEB and pension systems report in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

General Information

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). Collectively, TRS and ERS are referred to herein as the "Systems". These are cost-sharing multiple employer, public employee retirement systems. The Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability.

Plan Descriptions

*Teachers' Retirement System*

The TRS is administered by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York. The system is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in the New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The New York State TRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. The report and additional information may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, NY 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSTRS Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

*Employees' Retirement System*

The New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (The Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

*Employees' Retirement System*

Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report and additional information may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244 or found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php.

Contributions

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally contribute 3% to 3.5% of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board establishes rates annually for TRS.

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were:

| Contributions | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 | $ 306,894 | $ 624,770 |
| 2023 | 214,464 | 695,363 |
| 2022 | 314,103 | 632,890 |

The District contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required for each year.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2024, the District reported the following asset/(liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset/(liability) was measured as of March 31, 2024 for ERS and June 30, 2023 for TRS. The total net pension asset/(liability) used to calculate the net pension asset/(liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the dates noted below.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

The District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS and TRS Systems in reports provided to the District.

| | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| Measurement date | March 31, 2024 | June 30, 2023 |
| Net pension assets/(liability) | $ (1,104,037) | $ (425,860) |
| District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability) | 0.007% | 0.037% |

*Pension Expense (Credit)*

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized its proportionate share of pension expense of $475,765 for ERS and $1,210,080 for TRS.

*Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions*

At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

| | Deferred Outflows of Resources | | Deferred Inflows of Resources | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ERS | TRS | ERS | TRS |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | $ 355,610 | $ 1,032,596 | $ 30,104 | $ 2,552 |
| Changes of assumptions | 417,412 | 916,863 | - | 199,825 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments | - | 217,691 | 539,316 | - |
| Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions | 67,076 | 316,210 | 21,468 | 81,247 |
| Subtotal | $ 840,098 | $ 2,483,360 | $ 590,888 | $ 283,624 |
| District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date | 109,345 | 696,871 | - | - |
| **Grand Total** | **$ 949,443** | **$ 3,180,231** | **$ 590,888** | **$ 283,624** |

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

*Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions*

District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset/(liability) in the year ended March 31, 2025 for ERS and June 30, 2024 for TRS. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

| Year | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 | $ - | $ 241,436 |
| 2025 | (194,183) | (158,491) |
| 2026 | 225,700 | 1,744,047 |
| 2027 | 327,607 | 156,345 |
| 2028 | (109,914) | 127,722 |
| Thereafter | - | 88,677 |
| **Total** | **$ 249,210** | **$ 2,199,736** |

*Actuarial Assumptions*

The total pension asset/(liability) as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension asset/(liability) to the measurement date. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

| | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| Measurement date | March 31, 2024 | June 30, 2023 |
| Actuarial valuation date | April 1, 2023 | June 30, 2022 |
| Interest rate | 5.90% | 6.95% |
| Salary scale | 4.40% | 5.18%-1.95% |
| Decrement tables | April 1, 2015-<br>March 31, 2020<br>System's Experience | July 1, 2015-<br>June 30, 2020<br>System's Experience |
| Inflation rate | 2.90% | 2.40% |
| COLA's | 1.50% | 1.30% |

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

*Actuarial Assumptions*

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2021. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021.

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2023 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020. For TRS, actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations*. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of the measurement date are summarized below:

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

*Actuarial Assumptions*

| Long Term Expected Rate of Return | ERS | TRS |
|---|---|---|
| Measurement date | March 31, 2024 | June 30, 2023 |
| **Asset Type -** | | |
| Domestic equity | 4.00% | 6.80% |
| International equity | 6.65% | 7.60% |
| Global equity | 0.00% | 7.20% |
| Private equity | 7.25% | 10.10% |
| Real estate equity | 4.60% | 6.30% |
| Opportunistic/ARS portfolio | 5.25% | 0.00% |
| Real assets | 5.79% | 0.00% |
| Cash | 0.25% | 0.30% |
| Private debt | 0.00% | 6.00% |
| Real estate debt | 0.00% | 3.20% |
| High-yield fixed income securities | 0.00% | 4.40% |
| Domestic fixed income securities | 0.00% | 2.20% |
| Global fixed income securities | 0.00% | 1.60% |
| Credit | 5.40% | 0.00% |
| Fixed income | 1.50% | 0.00% |

*Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension asset/(liability) was 5.9% for ERS and 6.95% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset/(liability).

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

*Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/(Liability) to the Discount Rate Assumption.*

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) as of June 30, 2024 calculated using the discount rate of 5.9% for ERS and 6.95% for TRS, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.9% for ERS and 5.95% for TRS) or one percentage point higher (6.9% for ERS and 7.95% for TRS) than the current rate:

| ERS | 1% Decrease (4.90%) | Current Assumption (5.90%) | 1% Increase (6.90%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) | $ (3,471,206) | $ (1,104,037) | $ 873,040 |

| TRS | 1% Decrease (5.95%) | Current Assumption (6.95%) | 1% Increase (7.95%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) | $ (6,486,058) | $ (425,860) | $ 4,671,029 |

*Changes in Assumptions*

Changes in assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or other inputs are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected service lives of all employees that are provided with pension benefits.

*Collective Pension Expense*

Collective pension expenses includes certain current period changes in the collective net pension asset/(liability), projected earnings on pension plan investments, and the amortization of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the current period. The collective pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 is $482,564 for ERS and $1,286,661 for TRS.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

*Payables to Pension Plan*

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 amounted to $109,345.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2024 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 amounted to $696,871.

*Other Benefits*

District employees may choose to participate in the District's elective deferred compensation plans established under Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b) and 457.

II. Indebtedness

1. Short-Term Debt

Bond Anticipation Notes

Notes issued in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds are recorded as a current liability of the fund that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds. State law requires that bond anticipation notes issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date.

Transactions in short-term debt are summarized below:

| | Maturity | Interest Rate | Balance 7/1/2023 | Additions | Deletions | Balance 6/30/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAN | 7/14/2023 | 3.50% | $ 1,141,341 | $ - | $ 1,141,341 | $ - |
| BAN | 7/14/2024 | 3.95% | - | 1,079,933 | - | 1,079,933 |
| **Total Short-Term Debt** | | | **$1,141,341** | **$ 1,079,933** | **$ 1,141,341** | **$1,079,933** |

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

II. Indebtedness

1. Short-Term Debt

Interest on short-term debt for the year was composed of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Paid | $ | 39,947 |
| Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year | | (38,282) |
| Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year | | 40,880 |
| **Total Short-Term Interest Expense** | **$** | **42,545** |

2. Long-Term Debt

a. Serial Bonds

The District borrows money in order to acquire or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities are full faith and credit debt of the District. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

Interest on long-term debt for the year was composed of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Paid | $ | 666,850 |
| Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year | | (27,786) |
| Less: Amortization of bond premium | | (155,137) |
| Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year | | 25,896 |
| **Total Long-Term Interest Expense** | **$** | **509,823** |

Long-Term Obligations

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Further, the unmatured principal of general long-term debt does not require current appropriation and expenditure of governmental fund financial resources.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

II. Indebtedness

b. Other Long-Term Debt

In addition to the above long-term debt, the District had the following noncurrent liabilities:

Compensated Absences - Represent the value of the earned and unused portion of the liability for employees' vacation and sick pay which has not been accrued in the General Fund.

Other Post-employment Benefits - Represents the net liability for other post-employment benefits calculated in accordance with GASB 75 (See Note 6).

3. Changes

The changes in the District's indebtedness during the year ended June 30, 2024, are summarized as follows:

| | Balance 7/1/2023 | Additions | Deletions | Balance 6/30/2024 | Due Within One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Governmental Activities:** | | | | | |
| **Bonds and Notes Payable -** | | | | | |
| Serial Bonds | $ 13,445,000 | $ - | $ 960,000 | $ 12,485,000 | $ 1,005,000 |
| Bond Premium, Net of Amortization | 1,097,599 | - | 155,137 | 942,462 | 148,147 |
| **Total Bonds and Notes Payable** | $ 14,542,599 | $ - | $ 1,115,137 | $ 13,427,462 | $ 1,153,147 |
| **Other Liabilities -** | | | | | |
| Net Pension Liability | $ 2,280,185 | $ - | $ 750,288 | $ 1,529,897 | $ - |
| OPEB | 78,626,013 | - | 21,779,116 | 56,846,897 | - |
| Compensated Absences | 290,417 | - | 8,749 | 281,668 | - |
| **Total Other Liabilities** | $ 81,196,615 | $ - | $ 22,538,153 | $ 58,658,462 | $ - |
| **Total Long-Term Obligations** | **$ 95,739,214** | **$ -** | **$ 23,653,290** | **$ 72,085,924** | **$ 1,153,147** |

Additions and deletions to compensated absences are shown net since it is impractical to determine these amounts separately.

The above liabilities are liquidated by the general fund.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

II. Indebtedness

4. Maturity

The following is a summary of maturity of indebtedness:

| Description | Original Amount | Issue Date | Final Maturity | Interest Rate | Amount Outstanding 6/30/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial Bond 2020 | $ 12,405,000 | 2020 | 2025 | 0.85% - 0.90% | $ 275,000 |
| Serial Bond 2022 | 13,320,000 | 2022 | 2038 | 5.00% | 12,210,000 |
| **Total Serial Bonds** | | | | | **$ 12,485,000** |

The following is a summary of maturing debt service requirements for bonds:

| | Serial Bonds | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Principal** | **Interest** | **Premium** |
| 2025 | $ 1,005,000 | $ 621,500 | $ 148,147 |
| 2026 | 750,000 | 574,000 | 115,471 |
| 2027 | 790,000 | 536,500 | 107,927 |
| 2028 | 825,000 | 497,000 | 99,981 |
| 2029 | 870,000 | 455,750 | 91,683 |
| 2030-35 | 5,040,000 | 1,582,000 | 350,487 |
| 2036-37 | 3,205,000 | 303,250 | 28,766 |
| **Total** | **$ 12,485,000** | **$ 4,570,000** | **$ 942,462** |

As of June 30, 2024, the District had authorized the issuance of $488,000 for purchases of busses, which remained unissued.

## 4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### *B. Liabilities*

II. Indebtedness

5. Constitutional Debt Limit

The constitution of the State of New York limits the amount of indebtedness which may be issued by the District. Basically, the District may issue indebtedness to the extent that the aggregate outstanding debt issues which are subject to such limit do not exceed 10% of the average full valuation of taxable real estate within such District. At June 30, 2024 the District has exhausted 22.77% of its constitutional debt limit.

III. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources on the balance sheet - governmental funds arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. The District has established a ninety-day availability period.

IV. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The deferred outflows and inflows reported on the statement of net position consist of the following:

| | Deferred Outflows | Deferred Inflows |
|---|---|---|
| Pension | $ 4,129,674 | $ 874,512 |
| OPEB | 222,856 | 34,487,369 |
| **Total** | **$ 4,352,530** | **$ 35,361,881** |

## 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### *A. Litigation*

The District has been named as defendant in various actions. A review of these actions by District management indicates that they are either fully covered by insurance or not substantial enough to materially affect the financial position of the District.

### *B. Federal and State Grants*

The District receives federal and state the distance for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursements to grantor agencies or expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant.

## 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### *C. Risk Financing and Related Insurance*

General Information

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage, injuries, errors and omissions, natural disasters, and other risks. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past two years.

Self-Insured Pharmacy

All of the District's health pharmacy is self-insured.

All known claims filed and an estimate of all incurred, but not reported claims existing at June 30, 2024, have been recorded as accrued liabilities in the general fund.

Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency, and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to the liability in the periods in which they are made.

Health Insurance Plan

The District is a member of the Capital Area Schools Health Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium"), which is a trust formed under New York State Law on May 1, 1994. The Consortium is considered a public entity risk pool which is defined as a cooperative group of governmental entities joining together to finance an exposure, liability or risk, and is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Consortium is governed by a trust agreement and a board of trustees who execute the provisions of the Trust, as set forth in the agreement. The Consortium has contracted with Amsure Associates for third party administration.

The Consortium was formed to allow its member school districts to obtain health insurance and prescription drug benefits at lower cost through a pooled purchasing arrangement. The Consortium procures group insurance contracts with insurance carriers for medical, prescription drug and dental benefits, in which the Consortium is not liable for any medical, prescription drug or dental claims. However, the Consortium also maintains a self-insured prescription drug plan for which the individual Consortium members are liable for any claims in excess of the balances maintained by the Consortium. As of June 30, 2024, the District's prescription drug plan account balance maintained by the Consortium is $1,499,968.

## 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### *C. Risk Financing and Related Insurance*

Health Insurance Plan

The District has chosen to establish a self-funded prescription drug benefit program for all eligible employees. The pharmacy benefit manager, is responsible for the approval, processing and payment of claims, after which they bill the District for reimbursement. The District is also responsible for a monthly administrative fee. The benefit program reports on a fiscal year ending June 30. The program is accounted for in the General Fund of the District. At year-end, the District has a liability of $0. With electronic claims submissions, all incurred claims are reported within two weeks, and have been included within the fiscal year's claims, effectively representing reported and unreported claims which were incurred on or before year-end, but which were not paid by the District as of that date. Claims activity is summarized below for the past fiscal year and when available in future years, comparative data will also be reported:

| | 2023-2024 |
|---|---|
| Claims and Administration Fees | $ 2,996,245 |
| Claim Payments | (2,996,245) |
| Estimated Incurred but not reported as of June 30 | - |
| Balance at End of Year | $ - |

**Risks of Losses of Unemployment**

The District does not purchase insurance for the risk of losses of unemployment. Instead, the District manages its risk for these losses internally and accounts for these in the District's general fund, including provisions for unexpected and unusual claims.

The activity for the unemployment insurance reserve for the year ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

| | Beginning Balance | Change in Estimates | Payments Made (Transfers) | Ending Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment insurance reserve | $ 147,929 | $ - | $ (7,956) | $ 155,885 |

Claims are recognized as expenditures when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2024, management estimates there are no outstanding liabilities.

## 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### *C. Risk Financing and Related Insurance*

**Risks of Losses of Worker's Compensation**

The District participates in the Schoharie Area Workers' Compensation Plan, a risk sharing pool of thirteen area school districts formed by a trust agreement to fund the costs of works' compensation coverage through a group self-insurance program. At June 30, 2024, management estimates there are no outstanding liabilities.

## 6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

### *Plan Description*

The District administers the post-employment benefits as a single-employer defined benefit plan (the Plan), through which retirees and their spouses receive benefits. The Plan provides for continuation of medical and/or dental/vision benefits for certain retirees and their survivors and can be amended by action of the District subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. The Plan does not issue a separate financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan. No assets are accumulated in trust that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement No. 75.

The obligations of the Plan members, employers and other contributing entities are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and other employment agreements. Employees contribute varying percentages of the premiums, depending on when retired and their applicable agreement. Employees are eligible for the retiree health benefits upon meeting the following requirements: Teachers and Administrators age 55 with 5 years of service who are eligible to retire and collect benefits according to the NYSTRS are eligible for retiree health care benefits for life from the School District. Support staff hired before January 1, 2010 age 55 with 5 years of service are eligible to retire and collect benefits for life from the School District according to NYSERS. Members after January 1, 2010 must be 55 years old with 10 years of service to qualify for NYSERS health care benefits. The District currently funds the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis.

### *Funding Policy*

The contribution requirements of Plan members and the District are established by the Board of Education. Until changes are made in the NYS law to permit funding, there is no legal authority to fund other post-employment benefit, other than "pay as you go".

### *Benefits Provided*

The District provides for continuation of medical and/or Medicare Part B benefits for certain retirees and their spouses. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract each employee falls under, retirees and their spouses receive benefits for the lifetime of the retired employee. The specifics of each contract are on file at the District offices and are available upon request.

## 6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

### *Employees Covered by Benefit Terms*

At the valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments | 162 |
| Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments | - |
| Active Employees | 146 |
| **Total** | **308** |

### *Net OPEB Liability*

The District's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024; the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023.

### *Actuarial Assumption and Other Inputs*

The total OPEB liability at June 30, 2024 was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflation | 2.70% |
| Salary Increases | 2.9% - 10.0% based on NYS TRS or ERS Assumptions |
| Discount Rate | 4.21% |
| Healthcare Cost Trend Rates | |
| Medical/RX | Initial rate of 6.75% for 2024 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.14% |
| Part B | Initial rate of 5.94% for 2024 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.14% |
| Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs | Varies depending on contract |

Mortality rates were based Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted table projected fully generationally using MP-2021 for employees participating in NYS ERS and TRS.

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index.

## 6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

***Actuarial Assumption and Other Inputs***

Changes in the District's net OPEB liability were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance at June 30, 2023 | $ 78,626,013 |
| Changes for the Year - | |
| Service cost | $ 1,601,711 |
| Interest | 3,273,604 |
| Changes of benefit terms | (6,386,250) |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | (16,877,683) |
| Changes in assumptions or other inputs | (1,443,409) |
| Benefit payments | (1,947,089) |
| Net Changes | $ (21,779,116) |
| **Balance at June 30, 2024** | **$ 56,846,897** |

Changes in assumptions or other inputs for the year ended June 30, 2024 related to the change in discount rate in accordance with provision of GASB Statement No. 75.

***Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate***

The following presents the District's total OPEB liability, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.21%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.21%) than the current discount rate:

| | 1% Decrease (3.21%) | Discount Rate (4.21%) | 1% Increase (5.21%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total OPEB Liability | $ 66,115,540 | $ 56,846,897 | $ 49,389,611 |

The following presents the District's total OPEB liability, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.14%) or 1 percentage point higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.14%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

***Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates***

| | 1% Decrease (5.75% Decreasing to 3.14%) | Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.75% Decreasing to 4.14%) | 1% Increase (7.75% Decreasing to 5.14%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total OPEB Liability | $ 48,472,078 | $ 56,846,897 | $ 67,473,567 |

## 6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

***OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB***

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense (recovery) of $(149,501). At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

| | Deferred Outflows of Resources | Deferred Inflows of Resources |
|---|---|---|
| Differences between expected and actual experience | $ 26,210 | $ 19,299,607 |
| Changes of assumptions | 196,646 | 15,187,762 |
| **Total** | **$ 222,856** | **$ 34,487,369** |

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

| Year | |
|---|---|
| 2025 | $ (11,251,551) |
| 2026 | (11,449,531) |
| 2027 | (4,254,957) |
| 2028 | (4,254,958) |
| 2029 | (3,053,516) |
| Thereafter | - |
| **Total** | **$ (34,264,513)** |

## 7. LEASE ASSETS

A summary of the lease asset activity during the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

| Type | Balance 7/1/2023 | Additions | Deletions | Balance 6/30/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lease Assets:** | | | | |
| Equipment | $ 126,843 | $ 24,670 | $ - | $ 151,513 |
| ***Total Lease Assets*** | $ 126,843 | $ 24,670 | $ - | $ 151,513 |
| **Less Accumulated Amortization -** | | | | |
| Equipment | $ 65,651 | $ 35,348 | $ - | $ 100,999 |
| *Total Accumulated Amortization* | $ 65,651 | $ 35,348 | $ - | $ 100,999 |
| ***Total Lease Assets, Net*** | **$ 61,192** | **$ (10,678)** | **$ -** | **$ 50,514** |

Amortization expense of $35,348 is included in amortization - unallocated on the statement of activities.

## 8. PRIOR-PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

During the year ended June 30, 2024, because the District had not undergone a physical inventory in several years, the District engaged a specialist to perform a physical inventory to verify capital asset records are complete and accurate. The result of the physical inventory was a reclassification of items between machinery and equipment and buildings and improvements as well as identification of significant assets which were no longer in service. The District recorded an adjustment to opening net position to adjust the capital asset balances accordingly which are reflected in the July 1, 2023 balances in Note 4.A.IV. The adjustment recorded to opening net position is summarized below:

| | Government-Wide Statements |
|---|---|
| Net position, beginning of year, as originally reported | $ (69,382,548) |
| Adjustment for capital asset cost | (19,503,440) |
| Adjustment for accumulated depreciation | 11,719,011 |
| Net position, beginning of year, as restated | $ (77,166,977) |

## 9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through September 16, 2024, which is the date these financial statements were issued. All subsequent events requiring recognition as of June 30, 2024, have been incorporated into these statements herein.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -**

**Budget and Actual - General Fund**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | Original Budget | Amended Budget | Current Year's Revenues | Over (Under) Revised Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES** | | | | |
| **Local Sources -** | | | | |
| Real property taxes | $ 10,255,762 | $ 10,255,762 | $ 9,344,939 | $ (910,823) |
| Real property tax items | 47,879 | 47,879 | 960,454 | 912,575 |
| Charges for services | 135,000 | 135,000 | 326,583 | 191,583 |
| Use of money and property | 21,000 | 21,000 | 336,321 | 315,321 |
| Sale of property and compensation for loss | - | - | 521 | 521 |
| Miscellaneous | 141,000 | 141,000 | 437,519 | 296,519 |
| **State Sources -** | | | | |
| Basic formula | 11,891,786 | 11,891,786 | 10,546,492 | (1,345,294) |
| Lottery aid | - | - | 1,385,814 | 1,385,814 |
| BOCES | 776,861 | 776,861 | 840,973 | 64,112 |
| Textbooks | 37,688 | 37,688 | 36,698 | (990) |
| All Other Aid - | | | | |
| Computer software | 19,630 | 19,630 | 19,269 | (361) |
| Library loan | 4,069 | 4,069 | 3,993 | (76) |
| Other aid | - | - | 43,575 | 43,575 |
| **Federal Sources** | 60,000 | 60,000 | 137,456 | 77,456 |
| **TOTAL REVENUES** | $ 23,390,675 | $ 23,390,675 | $ 24,420,607 | $ 1,029,932 |
| **Other Sources -** | | | | |
| Transfer - in | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| **TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES** | $ 23,390,675 | $ 23,390,675 | $ 24,420,607 | $ 1,029,932 |
| Appropriated reserves | $ - | $ - | | |
| Appropriated fund balance | 921,815 | 921,815 | | |
| Prior year encumbrances | $ 247,197 | $ 247,197 | | |
| **TOTAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED RESERVES/ FUND BALANCE** | **$ 24,559,687** | **$ 24,559,687** | | |

**Required Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -**

**Budget and Actual - General Fund**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | Original Budget | Amended Budget | Current Year's Expenditures | Encumbrances | Unencumbered Balances |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | | | |
| **General Support -** | | | | | |
| Board of education | $ 31,349 | $ 33,349 | $ 25,272 | $ - | $ 8,077 |
| Central administration | 254,756 | 253,756 | 233,499 | 2,149 | 18,108 |
| Finance | 354,844 | 370,310 | 353,715 | 161 | 16,434 |
| Staff | 144,204 | 150,454 | 144,898 | - | 5,556 |
| Central services | 1,566,754 | 1,566,754 | 1,379,115 | 10,042 | 177,597 |
| Special items | 181,142 | 161,282 | 159,433 | - | 1,849 |
| **Instructional -** | | | | | |
| Instruction, administration and improvement | 583,946 | 578,552 | 536,698 | 5,789 | 36,065 |
| Teaching - regular school | 5,208,510 | 5,216,980 | 4,939,473 | 105,665 | 171,842 |
| Programs for children with handicapping conditions | 2,923,715 | 2,830,537 | 2,561,306 | 2,415 | 266,816 |
| Occupational education | 427,807 | 443,123 | 443,123 | - | - |
| Instructional media | 849,527 | 880,449 | 811,397 | 7,215 | 61,837 |
| Pupil services | 925,654 | 968,101 | 923,027 | 12,110 | 32,964 |
| **Pupil Transportation** | 1,432,219 | 1,444,129 | 1,265,647 | 398 | 178,084 |
| **Employee Benefits** | 7,500,555 | 7,487,206 | 6,957,587 | - | 529,619 |
| **Debt service - principal** | 1,327,908 | 1,327,908 | 1,327,908 | - | - |
| **Debt service - interest** | 706,797 | 706,797 | 706,797 | - | - |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURES** | $ 24,419,687 | $ 24,419,687 | $ 22,768,895 | $ 145,944 | $ 1,504,848 |
| **Other Uses -** | | | | | |
| Transfers - out | $ 140,000 | $ 140,000 | $ 124,562 | $ - | $ 15,438 |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES** | $ 24,559,687 | $ 24,559,687 | $ 22,893,457 | $ 145,944 | $ 1,520,286 |
| **NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE** | **$ -** | **$ -** | **$ 1,527,150** | | |
| **FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR** | 7,889,817 | 7,889,817 | 7,889,817 | | |
| **FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR** | **$ 7,889,817** | **$ 7,889,817** | **$ 9,416,967** | | |

**Required Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

**TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY**

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service cost | $ 1,601,711 | $ 1,834,776 | $ 3,197,472 | $ 3,029,018 | $ 1,355,014 | $ 1,167,442 | $ 1,229,622 |
| Interest | 3,273,604 | 2,979,320 | 2,559,547 | 2,527,061 | 1,808,501 | 1,893,617 | 1,898,289 |
| Changes in benefit terms | (6,386,250) | - | (302,630) | - | 133,723 | - | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experiences | (16,877,683) | 37,311 | (13,087,179) | 6,681 | 32,129,703 | - | - |
| Changes of assumptions or other inputs | (1,443,409) | (7,245,964) | (22,885,699) | 983,229 | 28,451,151 | 3,306,320 | (2,577,004) |
| Benefit payments | (1,947,089) | (2,589,956) | (2,329,704) | (2,794,542) | (2,657,181) | (5,238,781) | (3,217,965) |
| **Net Change in Total OPEB Liability** | **$ (21,779,116)** | **$ (4,984,513)** | **$ (32,848,193)** | **$ 3,751,447** | **$ 61,220,911** | **$ 1,128,598** | **$ (2,667,058)** |
| **Total OPEB Liability - Beginning** | **$ 78,626,013** | **$ 83,610,526** | **$ 116,458,719** | **$ 112,707,272** | **$ 51,486,361** | **$ 50,357,763** | **$ 53,024,821** |
| **Total OPEB Liability - Ending** | **$ 56,846,897** | **$ 78,626,013** | **$ 83,610,526** | **$ 116,458,719** | **$ 112,707,272** | **$ 51,486,361** | **$ 50,357,763** |
| Covered Employee Payroll | $ 8,718,564 | $ 9,143,519 | $ 7,993,200 | $ 8,470,700 | $ 8,534,798 | $ 8,363,249 | $ 8,507,795 |
| Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll | 652.02% | 859.91% | 1046.02% | 1374.84% | 1320.56% | 615.63% | 591.90% |

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

**NYSERS Pension Plan**

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of the net pension liability (assets) | 0.0075% | 0.0069% | 0.0068% | 0.0064% | 0.0068% | 0.0073% | 0.0075% | 0.0077% | 0.0075% | 0.0080% |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) | $ 1,104,037 | $ 1,481,750 | $ (553,301) | $ 6,390 | $ 1,802,900 | $ 513,400 | $ 241,600 | $ 718,400 | $ 1,207,400 | $ 271,100 |
| Covered-employee payroll | $ 2,144,813 | $ 1,918,206 | $ 2,339,154 | $ 2,027,125 | $ 1,904,600 | $ 1,906,500 | $ 1,989,200 | $ 2,018,000 | $ 1,870,500 | $ 1,954,500 |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll | 51.5% | 77.2% | -23.65% | 0.32% | 94.66% | 26.93% | 12.15% | 35.60% | 64.55% | 13.87% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 93.88% | 90.78% | 103.65% | 99.95% | 86.39% | 96.27% | 98.24% | 94.70% | 90.70% | 97.90% |

**NYSTRS Pension Plan**

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of the net pension liability (assets) | 0.0372% | 0.0416% | 0.0399% | 0.0416% | 0.0414% | 0.0447% | 0.0450% | 0.0454% | 0.0479% | 0.0479% |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) | $ 425,860 | $ 798,435 | $ (6,906,727) | $ 1,150,073 | $ (1,075,400) | $ (807,700) | $ (342,000) | $ 486,300 | $ (4,750,300) | $ (5,430,400) |
| Covered-employee payroll | $ 7,140,073 | $ 7,106,674 | $ 7,583,553 | $ 7,011,533 | $ 7,064,300 | $ 6,909,200 | $ 6,301,600 | $ 7,006,700 | $ 6,869,900 | $ 7,081,700 |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll | 5.96% | 11.24% | -91.08% | 16.40% | -15.22% | -11.69% | -5.43% | 6.94% | -69.15% | -76.68% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 99.20% | 98.60% | 113.20% | 97.80% | 102.20% | 101.53% | 100.66% | 99.01% | 110.46% | 111.48% |

**Required Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedules of District Contributions**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

**NYSERS Pension Plan**

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contractually required contributions | $ 282,501 | $ 220,940 | $ 309,594 | $ 274,934 | $ 277,500 | $ 292,000 | $ 293,300 | $ 303,100 | $ 318,800 | $ 386,000 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution | (282,501) | (220,940) | (309,594) | (274,934) | (277,500) | (292,000) | (293,300) | (303,100) | (318,800) | (386,000) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Covered-employee payroll | $ 2,144,813 | $ 1,918,206 | $ 2,339,154 | $ 2,027,125 | $ 1,904,600 | $ 1,906,500 | $ 1,989,200 | $ 2,018,000 | $ 1,870,500 | $ 1,954,500 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 13.17% | 11.52% | 13.24% | 13.56% | 14.57% | 15.32% | 14.74% | 15.02% | 17.04% | 19.75% |

**NYSTRS Pension Plan**

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contractually required contributions | $ 707,717 | $ 722,376 | $ 644,695 | $ 625,891 | $ 625,900 | $ 756,800 | $ 835,600 | $ 929,100 | $ 1,204,300 | $ 1,150,800 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution | (707,717) | (722,376) | (644,695) | (625,891) | (625,900) | (756,800) | (835,600) | (929,100) | (1,204,300) | (1,150,800) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Covered-employee payroll | $ 7,140,073 | $ 7,106,674 | $ 7,583,553 | $ 7,011,533 | $ 7,064,300 | $ 6,909,200 | $ 6,301,600 | $ 7,006,700 | $ 6,869,900 | $ 7,081,700 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 9.91% | 10.16% | 8.50% | 8.93% | 8.86% | 10.95% | 13.26% | 13.26% | 17.53% | 16.25% |

**Supplementary Information**

## MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

### Schedule of Changes From Adopted Budget To Final Budget
### And The Schedule Real Property Tax Limit
### For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

**CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adopted budget | | $ 24,312,490 |
| Prior year's encumbrances | | 247,197 |
| **Original Budget** | | $ 24,559,687 |
| Budget revisions - | | |
| Appropriated reserves | | - |
| **FINAL BUDGET** | | **$ 24,559,687** |

**SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 voter approved expenditure budget | | $ 24,900,000 |
| Unrestricted fund balance: | | |
| Assigned fund balance | $ 1,067,759 | |
| Unassigned fund balance | 1,989,971 | |
| Total Unrestricted fund balance | $ 3,057,730 | |
| Less adjustments: | | |
| Appropriated fund balance | $ 921,815 | |
| Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance | 145,944 | |
| Total adjustments | $ 1,067,759 | |
| General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of | | |
| Real Property Tax Law | | 1,989,971 |
| **ACTUAL PERCENTAGE** | | **7.99%** |

Supplementary Information

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | | Expenditures | | | | Methods of Financing | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Title** | **Appropriation** | **Prior Years** | **Current Year** | **Total** | **Unexpended Balance** | **Obligations** | **Local Sources** | **State / Federal Sources** | **Total** | **Fund Balance** |
| Misc Prior Projects | $ 621,306 | $ 878,946 | $ - | $ 878,946 | $ (257,640) | $ 215,524 | $ 285,504 | $ 355,599 | $ 856,627 | $ (22,319) |
| Reconstruction/Additions | 4,123,271 | 4,070,758 | - | 4,070,758 | 52,513 | 3,376,959 | 125,000 | 733,328 | 4,235,287 | 164,529 |
| Bus Purchases | 1,293,440 | 1,711,293 | - | 1,711,293 | (417,853) | - | 1,085,338 | - | 1,085,338 | (625,955) |
| Flood Remediation | 2,743,391 | 2,743,391 | - | 2,743,391 | - | - | 455,318 | 2,335,681 | 2,790,999 | 47,608 |
| Reconstruction Project | 15,000,000 | 14,799,794 | 50,060 | 14,849,854 | 150,146 | 14,275,000 | 333,540 | - | 14,608,540 | (241,314) |
| Bus Purchases 21/22 & 22/23 | 819,541 | 692,883 | - | 692,883 | 126,658 | - | 376,235 | - | 376,235 | (316,648) |
| Bus Purchases 23/24 | | - | 256,987 | 256,987 | (256,987) | 367,908 | - | - | 367,908 | 110,921 |
| Security Project | 200,000 | 82,824 | 83,557 | 166,381 | 33,619 | - | 200,000 | - | 200,000 | 33,619 |
| Smart School Bond Act | 922,936 | 755,360 | - | 755,360 | 167,576 | - | - | 755,360 | 755,360 | - |
| **TOTAL** | **$ 25,723,885** | **$ 25,735,249** | **$ 390,604** | **$ 26,125,853** | **$ (401,968)** | **$ 18,235,391** | **$ 2,860,935** | **$ 4,179,968** | **$ 25,276,294** | **$ (849,559)** |

**Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Schedule of Net Investment in Capital Assets/Lease Assets**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Capital assets/right to use assets, net** | | $ 18,066,392 |
| **Add:** | | |
| Unspent proceeds | $ 230,374 | |
| | | 230,374 |
| **Deduct:** | | |
| Bond payable | $ 12,485,000 | |
| Unamortized bond premium | 942,462 | |
| Assets purchased with short-term financing | 1,079,933 | |
| | | 14,507,395 |
| **Net Investment in Capital Assets/Right to Use Assets** | | **$ 3,789,371** |

MMB+CO
BUSINESS ADVISORS AND CPAS

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the President and Members
of the Board of Education of
Middleburgh Central School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Middleburgh Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 16, 2024.

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.  However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

**Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned cots as item 2024-001.

**District's Response to the Finding**

*Government Auditing Standards* requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

**Purpose of This Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
September 16, 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

To the President and Members of the Board of Education of
Middleburgh Central School District

**Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

***Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

We have audited the Middleburgh Central School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Middleburgh Central School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

***Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards)*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal programs.

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

**Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
September 16, 2024

**Supplementary Information**

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**

**For The Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| Grantor / Pass - Through Agency<br>Federal Award Cluster / Program | Federal Assistance Listing Number | Grantor Number | Passthrough to Subrecipients | Total Federal Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Department of Education:** | | | | |
| **Indirect Programs:** | | | | |
| **Passed Through NYS Education Department -** | | | | |
| **Special Education Cluster IDEA -** | | | | |
| Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) | 84.027 | 0032-24-0841 | - | $ 255,482 |
| Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool) | 84.173 | 0033-24-0841 | - | 11,692 |
| ***Total Special Education Cluster IDEA*** | | | | $ 267,174 |
| **COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund -** | | | | |
| CRRSA - ESSER 2 | 84.425D | 5891-21-2780 | - | 31,863 |
| ARP - SLR Summer Enrichment | 84.425U | 5882-21-2780 | - | 37,977 |
| ARP - SLR Comprehensive After School | 84.425U | 5883-21-2780 | - | 90,749 |
| ARP - SLR Learning Loss | 84.425U | 5880-21-0960 | - | 317,987 |
| ***Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization fund*** | | | | $ 478,576 |
| Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant | 84.367 | 0147-24-2780 | - | $ 18,327 |
| Title IV | 84.938C | 0204-24-2780 | - | 13,100 |
| Title V | 84.358A | n/a | - | 7,022 |
| Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies | 84.010 | 0021-24-2780 | - | 216,500 |
| **Total U.S. Department of Education** | | | | **$ 1,000,699** |
| **U.S. Department of Agriculture:** | | | | |
| **Indirect Programs:** | | | | |
| **Passed Through NYS Education Department (Child Nutrition Services) -** | | | | |
| **Child Nutrition Cluster -** | | | | |
| National School Lunch Program | 10.555 | n/a | - | $ 247,819 |
| COVID-19 National School Lunch Program - Supply Chain Assistance | 10.555 | n/a | - | 22,383 |
| National School Lunch Program-Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities) | 10.555 | n/a | - | 21,546 |
| National School Snack Program | 10.555 | n/a | - | 17,230 |
| National School Breakfast Program | 10.553 | n/a | - | 127,176 |
| ***Total Child Nutrition Cluster*** | | | | $ 436,154 |
| **Total U.S. Department of Agriculture** | | | | **$ 436,154** |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS** | | | | **$ 1,436,853** |

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**
**JUNE 30, 2024**

## 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the Middleburgh Central School District (the District), which is described in Note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, some amounts presented in this Schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the District financial statements. Federal awards that are included in the Schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies.

The information presented in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). This Schedule only presents a selected portion of the operations of the District.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The amounts reported as federal expenditures were obtained from the federal financial reports for the applicable program and periods. The amounts reported in these reports are prepared from records maintained for each program, which are reconciled with the District's financial reporting system.

The federal expenditures are recognized under the Uniform Guidance.

## 3. SCOPE OF AUDIT

The Middleburgh Central School District is an independent municipal corporation. All federal grant operations of the District are included in the scope of the single audit.

## 4. NON-CASH ASSISTANCE

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District received food commodities totaling $21,546.

## 5. INDIRECT COST RATE

The Middleburgh Central School District did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The District's policy is not to charge federal award programs with indirect costs.

# MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

## JUNE 30, 2024

**Financial Statements**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Type of auditor's report issued | Unmodified | |
| Internal control over financial reporting: | | |
| • Material weakness(es) identified? | _____yes | __X__no |
| • Significant deficiency(ies) identified? | _____yes | __X__none reported |
| Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? | __X__yes | _____no |

**Federal Awards**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Internal control over major programs: | | |
| • Material weakness(es) identified? | _____yes | __X__no |
| • Significant deficiency(ies) identified? | _____yes | __X__none reported |
| Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs | Unmodified | |
| Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? | ____yes | __X__no |

Identification of major programs:

| Assistance Listing Number(s) | Name of Federal Program or Cluster |
|---|---|
| 84.027<br>84.173 | Special Education Cluster (IDEA) |
| 10.553<br>10.555 | Child Nutrition Cluster |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: | $750,000 | |
| Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? | _____yes | __X__no |

## MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
## JUNE 30, 2024

### Section II: Financial Statement Findings

*Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:*

Noncompliance Material to the Financial Statements

2024-001 Compliance with New York State Real Property Tax Law

*Statement of Condition:* The unassigned fund balance of the general fund exceeds 4% of the 2024/2025 general fund budget by $993,971.

*Criteria:* NYS Real Property Tax Law 1318 limits the amount of unassigned fund balance a District can have to no more than 4% of the general fund budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

*Cause:* The cumulative effect of expenditures being significantly under budget.

*Effect of Condition:* The District was not in compliance with Real Property Tax Law.

*Context:* As part of audit procedures the compliance the NYS Real Property Tax Law 1318 limits is reviewed.

*Recommendation:* The District should develop a plan regarding how to address and use the excess in future years.

*Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:* The District reviews fund balance projections quarterly to ensure excess fund balance is considered when preparing the subsequent year's budget and in reviewing reserve balances. The District anticipates using a portion of fund balance to balance the budget and keep the tax levy increase minimal or at 0%.

### Section II: Financial Statement Findings

*Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:*

None noted.

### Section III: Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

*Findings and questioned costs related to Federal awards which are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a):*

None noted.

**MIDDLEBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

**JUNE 30, 2024**

**Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings**

2023-001 Compliance with New York State Real Property Tax Law

*Condition:* Unassigned fund equity of the general fund exceeds 4% of the 23/24 general fund budget by $2,724,609.

Current Status: This item is repeated as finding 2024-001.